# R NATIONAL R

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### WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1854.

NOTICE TO OUR BOSTON SUBSCRIBERS. Those of our subscribers in Boston and inity who have heretofore received their poers from Mr. G. W. Light, are informed the hereafter they will receive them by mail. Should any subscriber fail to receive his paper, he will oblige us by informing us of the fact, and also of the time to which he has paid his

### FILES OF THE ERA FOR SALE.

As we have been printing a large supply of the Era since the commencement of the Ne-braska excitement, we can furnish at very low rates, for general circulation, files of the paper from December 1, 1853, to April 1, 1854, a period of four months, containing— Goodell's Series on the Legal Tenure

Speech of Gerrit Smith on the Koezta Cor-

Speech of Mr. Giddings on the Amistad Address of the Independent Democratic

Members of Congress on the Nebraska Ques-Speeches of Messrs. Chase, Seward, Sum ner, and Douglas, upon the same question; And our Editorials upon the same question

amounting to more than one hundred colu We will supply them at 25 cents a single file, or at \$1 for five files.

We doubt whether documents of so value, so suitable for circulation at this crisis,

could be furnished at so low a cost in any oth-AMERICAN JUBILEE .- This is the title of s

new monthly Anti-Slavery paper, published by William Goodell, in the city of New York. Terms 50 cents per annum, for 12 numbers, or five copies for \$2.

Mr. Goodell is an able and a persevering man, and will make this monthly the instrument for disseminating his peculiar views in regard to the Constitution and Slavery.

"Under the sway of a wild and rampant Damocraoy, such as holds annually its frantic and disgusting revels in the halls of Congress, the public lands are disappearing like frost before the morning sun-light. In fact, Agrarianism, in its foulest form, is beginning to rear its hideous front and breathe its pestilent doctrines; and modern Democracy, ever prone to pay its worship to the false and the foolish, is as a new and the construction of Government radically different from surs, how can we expect them to affiliate with

universal grab, and give away the whole of the public lands to idlers and vagrants at a single dash. The gross injustice, the folly, the immoral tendency of this measure, is altogether unequalled. There is nothing like it in the whole history of American legislation. It finds its parallel only among the Agrarian enormities of ancient Rome. Just look at this scheme in all its naked and hideous deformity. It proposes to confer the whole of the public domain, gratuitable upon those who may think wron. gratuitously, upon those who may think prop-er to settle upon and cultivate the land for the

take umbrage at such a policy. Does the Whig know that the natives of that State, living in the new States and Territories in 1850, amounted to nearly one-half of her entire white population residing at home? As Virginia sends off so many of her children, she ought to be grateful for a policy which proposes to secure them comfortable and inde-

As for Agrarianism, there is nothing very terrible in it, when properly understood. The policy of the Gracchi was to dispossess the large landholders and slaveholders of the publie domain of Rome, which, in violation of law they had usurped, and to restore it to the People, so as to encourage free labor, and multiply the number of small and independent cuitivators. That wise and noble policy was ngrarianism; and it is a recommendation to the Homestead policy, that it is founded upon the same principle and pervaded by the same regard for the rights and interests of the

Mr. Clingman, in his speech on the 4th on churches, and fewer paupers. This pauper not show the average amount of church ac- monished to seek clsewhere for license to graticommodation, or the average value of church fy their peculiar tastes. property. Let Mr. Clingman consult the Census, and he will find that the average accommodations for worshippers are greater in the free than in the slave States, and that the aggregate value of church property in the for-mer is about \$67,337,000, while in the latter it is only \$19,000,000! The single State of its most degraded condition is capable of en-New York contains church property to the acting. value of \$21,000,000, or \$2,000,000 more than the aggregate value of the church property in the fifteen slaveholding States.

It will not do for the Slavery men to provoke comparisons between the effects of free-labo and slave-labor institutions.

This abominable scheme is at length in ticulo mortis. This is the general fact. There are incidents connected with its history that will prove highly interesting when fully revealed. The following was written to the New York Inquirer on the 5th instant:

"There have been interesting proceedings on the Mexican treaty. On Monday, the Presi-dent sent in Mr. Ward's letter to Gen. Gads-

True, it debauches man, degrades woman, debases the Family Institution, and gives full rein to licenticusness; but what of it? Have not the People of a Territory the right to govern themselves? to form and regulate their own institutions?

Sojourners among the Mormons tell us that

the state of morals with them is excellent—that the vice of fornication is unknown—that there is more corruption in New York than in Utah! Of course! Fornication in Utah is Li-centiousness organized. Make crime a domes-tic institution, legalize a vice, and it ceases to be a vice, it ceases to be a orime, in the opinion of many People. The base exception in New York is the respectable system in Utah. A man with two wives in New York is sent to the penitentiary; if he keep a mistress, he is considered a sinner; but in Utah, he may have a score, dignified by the Law with the title of wives, and he is a Latter Day Saint! And his purity is most exemplary, for do not his twenty wives

save him from temptation?

Polygamy is a crime against human nature t depraves the man, morally and physically wasting in gross sensual pleasures the vitalit of his whole being; it stamps upon the woman the character of a slave; under it, the race deteriorates and retrogrades. Who expects to see Civilisation advancing, or the Principles of Republicanism and Self-Government understood, among the polygamous nations of the

And yet, the wise, beneficent policy of Nonntervention, adopted as a device for the encouragement and extension of Slavery, allows and sanctions the loathsome institution of Polygamy under the flag of our Union, and ere long we may be called upon to admit as an equal member of this Confederacy, a State whose chief distinction is a Practice, which in

"There is one proposition connected with the disposition of the public lands, which ought to strike every patriotic mind with alarm and horror, and which should make the policy of several distribution among all the States at the Poorle of New York and the advance. norror, and which should make the policy of a general distribution among all the States a cardinal tenet in the faith of all parties actuated by an honest desire to promote the public good and preserve the public morals. We refer, of course, to that vile and iniquitous scheme of public plunder known as the Homestead bill, which proposes to make one grand, universal grab, and give away the whole of the public lands to idlers and vaccourte at a givel. from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between our Atlantic and Pacific States, Non-Intervention has planted a Power, insulated, autocratic, hostile, alien in religion, in morals, in manners, in domestic institutions, and in government, totally separated from the Union, by all its ssential attributes and instincts.

To Slavery we owe this policy of Non-Intervention; to this policy we owe the establishment in United States territory of the holy by the President, who himself is chosen in disthe conflicts which at some day, not far dis- with a veto power, stronger than any number tant, will inevitably spring up between that Kingdom and the Federal Union, the People of this country will be taught the ruinous consequences of adopting a False Principle of

By the assertion of the power of the Federal Government, representing, as it does, all the States, to govern the Territories, so that no communities should spring up in them alien in character and institutions to these States, or disqualified for association with them,

Suppose there should be such an influx of migrants from China and Hindostan into our Western Territories as to form distinct Pagan communities; that in one, infanticide should be tolerated, as in China, and in another, the burning of widows, as in Hindostan, would to prohibit such abominations? The Nicholand to prohibit bigamy or polygamy in Utah. first act of the Federal Government, on forming the Slaveholders as a martyr in their cause. humbug we exposed a few days since. A word a Territorial Government for Ptah, ought to shows that there are more churches or meet | made to enforce conformity to the Statute. If

The truth is, the Principle of Non-Interven tion emasculates the Federal Government; and it opens the vast Territories of the United States, not only to Slavery and Polygamy, but to Infanticide, Sutteelsm, Fetishism, and any other abominable thing that human nature in

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE SOUTH.

Our daily political experience is a constant While Abolitionism derides the principle from which it has most to fear—for in nothing is

which it has most to fear—for in nothing is the American sentiment so unanimous as in its abhorrence of the precepts and examples of that fanaticism—the whole country bears witness to its potent influence. Nowhere have its triumphs been more frequent and more substantial than in the Southern States. In the teeth of the hitter tampts and threats of crazy realots, we see both parties rapidly, in that part of the Union, liberalising suffrage, popularizing elections, breaking up life offices, and opening wide the doors of distinction to the ambition of all. The rule of the people—the

The Union speaks vaguely. What does is

NON-INTERVENTION AND POLYGAMY.

A correspondent in Philadelphia requests an to bring the subject of Polygamy, as affected by the doctrine of Non-Intervention, to the notice of Congress. It has often been brought to the notice of that body, but it would seem that some of the members think the system a very good one.

True, it debauches man, degrades woman, debaues the Family Institution, and gives

True, it debauches man, degrades woman, debaues the Family Institution, and gives

True, it debauches man, degrades woman, debaues the Family Institution, and gives

True the results of the state of the provided and wanton discrimination:

By the ratio of representation, for a work of the privilege of province of the privilege of province and the privilege of province and the provin

the little State of Delaware, with its ninety-one ate with New York, with its three millions.

as much weight in the Senate as fifteen States, any act passed through the popular branch of Congress by the Representatives of eighteen and a half millions.

Is this Popular Sovereignty?

The President of the United States, chosen by electors, elected by some of the People of the States, in obedience to the decisions of a Convention, in which one-third of the members may have dictated the candidate, has the veto power on legislation, which can be overcome only by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of Congress. In other words, under the Constitution, he, one man, chosen as it often happens, by a minority of the People of the United States, has a power in legislation greater than that of 155 members in a House of 234, and than that of forty Senators in a Chamber of sixty-two. Is this Popular Sovereignty?

South Carolina contains 668,000 People 384,000 of whom have nothing to do with the government of themselves, politically or personally; and Mississippi has 606,000 People, only 295,000 of whom rule, while 309,000, so far from having any control over themselves, do not even own themselves. Is it thus that the resistless power of Popular Sovereignty is the free, and not to the slave States. This is acknowledged in the South?

In South Carolina no person can be a Rer esentative, unless he owns a settled freehold estate of 500 acres, and ten human beings, or a real estate, clear of debt, worth 150 pounds sterling; no person can be a Senator, unless he owns a freehold estate worth 300 pounds a resolution of the House of Representatives, a sterling; and no person can be Governor, unless he owns a freehold estate worth 1,500 pounds sterling. And in Virginia there are two classes of People, numbering more than five hundred thousand people, whom the remaining eight hundred thousand are so determined to keep in ignorance, that they punish with fine and imprisonment any one who attempts to the Western Free and Slave States have been teach them to read or write!

Behold, in the language of the Union, the march of "Popular Sovereignty," "the resist-less power of Republican principles!"

The Nebraska Bill proposes to exclude from all participation in the Government of the Territory all aliens who may settle there, and invest there their labor and capital; and to deny to the People any voice in the choice of their Governor, their Secretary of State, their Judges; and to invest the Governor, appointed regard of the principle of Popular Sove of their representatives less than two-thirds. And the Union glorifies it, as a beautiful exhibition of Popular Sovereignty, denouncing Abolitionists, as enemies of Popular Sovereignty, because they repudiate it!

Enough illustrations of Popular Sovereignty for one day. Suppose the Union now favor the Public with a definition of this mysterious power, so constantly invoked, but which is nowhere so utterly repudiated and dishonored as under Slaveholding Institutions.

All that we have asked is, that the Southern States shall have and exercise rights in the national domain, equal to those enjoyed by the Northern States. — Southern Exchange. You ask for what you already have. The Southern States have now, and may exercise, you deny the Federal Government the power rights in Nebraska equal to those enjoyed by the Northern States. The citizens of the forson Letter would, just as it denies the power of mer removing there, cannot make people work the Government to protect men and women for them, without wages, and unless they please; against the violence of Slavery in Nebraska, nor can citizens of the Northern States. The prohibition of Slavery is not confined to classes, the Nebraska Bill, comparing the free and slave States, said the latter contained as many tion are as unlike as Light and Darkness. The Douglas, who is looked upon affectionately by but is universal, operating upon all alike. We

humbug we exposed a few days since. A word as to church accommodations. Mr. Clingman have been, the making Polygamy a Penitentate of the property by law that to exclude any species of property by law from any territory is a violation of any right to property. Do you not exclude banks from some of the Territories? Do you not exclude shows that there are more churches or meeting houses in the slave States in proportion to the
the Saints had declined to accommodate themwhisky from being introduced into large portions of the Territories of the United States? Do you not exclude gambling tables, which are property, recognised as such, in the States where they are telerated? And has any one contended that the exclusion of gambling ta-bles, and the exclusion of ardent spirits, was a

teries. It involves the same principle." This is from the veyiged official report of

or to be held in depot for transportation to the South? This is a palpable denial to falage fate. bring or send "any other property," is a viola-tion of the "equal rights of the States."

was he property in the view of the Constitu-n, and Congress cannot exclude such prop-y from the Territories, without violating a equal rights of the States, how can it,

the little State of Delaware, with its ninety-one thousand people, has an equal voice in the Sen- of Congress, or the Territorial Legislature, to Is this Popular Sovereignty?

Is this Popular Sovereignty?

Sixteen States of this Union, numbering, all told, some four and a half million souls, have to see the Administration tory, while a single State recognised it as one triumph in any State? How can he help praywith an aggregate population of eighteen and a half millions—and their thirty-two Senators, representing four and a half millions, can yeto

and railroads, and schools established in every neighborhood, at the expense of the Northern States—we, too, might boast of our prosperity. It would not be going too far to say, that Illinois herself, if, in addition to the millions she has received from the Federal Treasury, had had the benefit of slave labor, might have been still more prosperous.—Richmond (Va.) Whig. What folly to venture upon assertions which

can so easily be refuted by authentic statistics! Southern papers are continually misleading their readers.

First—as to donations of public lands, the

Whig assumes that they have been made to an imputation against the Representatives of the latter of gross stupidity or carelessness.
Official documents show that in this respect, as in all others, Southern Representatives have looked well to the interests of their constituents.

statement was submitted to that body, from the Secretary of the Interior, of the number of acres of the public lands that have been grantposes for which the grants have been made A portion of this statement we have classified, so as to exhibit at one view the extent to which favored by Congress in this respect, Donations of Public Lands to-

	O., Ia., Ill., Mich., Iowa, Wisconsin. Acres.	Mo., Ala., Mi. La., Ark., Florida. Acres.
School Lands,	5,273,749	5,520,504
Universities,	253,360	207,366
Seats of Governmen	nt, 28,560	22,300
Salines,	261,045	161,230
Internal Improveme	nt, 1,569,449	2,600,000
Roads,	251,355	
Canals and Rivers,	4,996,873	400,000
Railroads,	2,595,053	5,788,098
Swamp Lands,	11,265,333	24,533,020
Individuals and Co.'s, 60,981		17,839
Military Services,	20,167,763	5,716,974
	46,723,391	45,167,325
**	1 OL-A	

lie lands, the latter, forty-six millions and superior prosperity and enterprise of these free States are to be accounted for on the assumption that the Federal Government has made them large grants of public lands, while their sister slave States have received none In this connection, it would be instructive to

compare these two classes of States, as it regards commerce, agriculture, manufactures, education, &c., but we have time now to attend to but one item-that of railroads. According to the Census of 1850, the miles of railroad completed and in progress in those States were as follows:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,
Iowa, Michigan, Wississippi, Louisiana, An Town, Michigan, Wisconsin.

Completed. In progress.
2,913
4,955
417
3,318 There is no avoiding the force of such statis

tics. The explanation of the differences in the relative wealth, commerce, prosperity, and population, of these two classes of States, is furnished in the contemptuous title prefixed by the Whig to its remarks-"Slave and Hireling States." The People of the Free States hire their Labor-those of the Slave States coerce theirs. Labor among the former is free, of course, ntelligent, energetic, versatile, hopeful; among the latter, enslaved, of course, unintelligent, without energy, without versatility, without hope.

If we would avail ourselves of the forces o

Nature, we must obey the laws of Nature. Men can be used to most purpose, both as regards their own interests, and the interests of others, by treating them as men, not as brutes.

The House of Representatives appears to be despatching its business with more haste than of Revolution. Their trust is, not in the Gov usual. The object, we presume, is, to reach the Nebraska Bill, the supporters of which are determined to force it through the House, in lefiance of the indications of popular opinion the force of events, driven to countenance, speech made by Judge Douglas in 1859, in the in the free States, and of the overthrow of the Administration Party in New Hampshire and advised that he has changed his opinion.

If the exclusion of Slargry from Nebraska be a violation of the equal rights of the States, backing out, but not far enough to consol date there are other violations which are very qui-etly acquiesced in by Southern men. What must succeed, or they are politically doomed. think they of the act of Congress of 1850, pro- If they carry the Bill, they will have the South hibiting slaves from being brought into this as a unit on their side, and may divide the District, from any State, for the purpose of sale, North; if they fail, the North is dead against them, and the South will leave them to their

fate.
Les not the People be lulled into a false secu property," so called, of the usual privileges secured to property. If to exclude Slavery from a Territory be a violation of the equal rights their influence over their Northern selies can of the States, on the ground that the right of a be counteracted only by the most decided dem-master to his slaves is entitled to the same pro-tection and favor at the hands of the Federal the Bill an issue at every election. The Adproment, as the right to "any other prop-ministration Party may protest as much as it then, to prevent him from bringing or pleases, and labor to acquit the President of ding his slaves to this District, as he would responsibility in the matter. It is all a deg or send "any other property," is a violaof the "equal rights of the States."

Senote he side of the President of Speaking of the hollowness of the pretent of the Czar, of a desire to protect the rights of the "equal rights of the States." Again: the prohibition of the foreign slave It is an Administration measure; whatever virade must be regarded in the same light. If tality it has, is breathed into it by the Administration measure; whatever virade must be regarded in the same light. istration; without Administration influence, it would sleep the sleep of death; on the power of the Administration its supporters confidently rely for its resurrection from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. And sre chased by American citizens, and imported in American vessels, not only from the Territories, but the States themselves?

The logic of Slavers, like itself, is an absurdity.

ity. Now, great from the Scott in that Thrickey's load of the control of the scott in that Thrickey's load of the control of the scott in that Thrickey's load of the scott in the scott in that Thrickey's load of the scott in the scott in that Thrickey's load of the scott in the scott in that Thrickey's load of the scott in the scott i much Popular Sovereignty has had to do with the appointments of the Supreme Bench?

By the ratio of representation, the South is deprived of the privilege of representation for two-fifths of its black "people," (or slaves,) and in the choice of Representatives three millions of these people have no voice.

Is this Popular Sovereignty?

Were Utah at this moment "a Sovereign that the Nebraska Bill was not an issue before the People, that it was not a Democratio measure, that the Administration was not responsible for it, had been universally accredited by the Democracy of New Hampehire and Connecticut, and that both States had gone triumphantly for the Administration, do we not know that the result would have been relied upon by the President as an endorsement of his course, and referred to in the little State of Delaware, with its ninety-one States, would the slaveholders deny the power indication of public opinion in favor of it?

the measure, and is pledged to secure its passage. The Slavery Propagandists will graciously forgive your protests, so long as they can have your votes; allow you even to curs the Bill, while you vote for an Administration able and determined to make it a Law.

Meantime, the opponents of the Bill in the House certainly are too well acquainted with the craft and energy of its advocates, nents last year, he was very explicit: become careless and over-confident. A change of eight votes, as we once before remarked, would have carried the day against them.

There is a rumor that a new Bill, containing bstantially the provisions of the one lodge in Committee of the Whole, is to be introduced to the House at some auspicious moment, an On the 13th of February, in compliance with to be carried by a coup de main. Another rumor is, that the original bill of Mr. Douglas covertly accomplishing what the referred Bill openly provides for-the repeal of the Missour ompromise-is to be brought forward. It is said again that the important bills now on the Calendar in advance of the House Nebraska Kansas Bill, are to be horried through, with little debate, and the unimportant ones laid aside, until the great measure be reached. when the Senate Bill is to be moved as an amendment. Let our friends be on their guard against ambiguous movements, against surprise, against deceptive amendments. The champions of the Bill mean the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and nothing else!

Whatever amendments or modifications they may propose, will not be suffered to interfere with that object; but their design will be to mystify the People or to give wavering Representatives a pretext for supporting the bill. to Nebraska is, to give it a Territorial Government; and this object is completely provided for in Hall's bill, as it is styled, which passed the House at its last session by an overwholm-Here are six new slave States, and six new ing vote, and would have passed the Senate free States, the former having received in had it been reported there, and called up in ound numbers forty-five million acres of pub- season. Let the real friends of Nebraska take

their stand upon this, and not be caught by vet the Whig would have us believe that the any clap-trap amendments to the repeal bill now in Committee. That bill is a proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise-Half's hill is a proposition to form a Tarritorial Cov. ernment for Nebraska. We go for Nebraska, and against Repeal.

# THE UNITED STATES AND THE EASTERN

There seems to be no disposition on the part of the People of this country or their Government to depart from the policy of strict neutrality in the approaching struggle between the Western and Eastern Powers of Europe Public opinion in the free States, and probably among the masses of the slave States, is in fa vor of the Sultan and against the Czar. The People generally believe that the object of the former is the aggrandizement of his empire, that of the latter, the integrity of histhat one fights for power, the other for self preservation. Generally, too, they approve of the determination of England and France to sustain the cause of Turkey. The People of these countries, like themselves, sympathize with the weak and the wronged, and are indignant at the aggressor; their Governments in confronting this aggressor, yield to popular feeling, and to the force of political reasons which concern their power and commerce. Were it not for these reasons, they would resist the popular feeling, and keep aloof from the contest: and, on the contrary, were it not for the strength of the popular feelings, the force of these reasons would hardly be strong enough to drive them into war.

In Europe, the friends of Freedom regard Russia as the rock of Despotism: England, as the asylum of Liberaliem; France, as the Hope ernments, but in the People, of the two Wes ern Powers; and, once embarked in a genera war, they hope to see these two nations, not promote, the Cause of Liberal Institution In view of these considerations, we see no how the People of this country can avoid wishing well to the alliance between France, Eng land, and Turkey, and deprecating every move

ources, or excite prejudice against them in coming conflict with Russian Power. And yet we find a portion of the Slav ing press already engaged in trying to enlist American sympathy for Russia, as our natural ally; while another portion, more insidiously, while professing hostility to Russian Despotism, would arouse hostile feelings against its opponents, the allied Powers. Read, for example, the following extract of an editorial in "the organ" of the Administration, which prohably reflects the views of certain of its leading mom-

ment in whatever quarter to cripple their re

"This pretence now stands confessed by Guar himself in his late acknowledgment as early as 1844, he was secretly intrig with British ministers for the diamembers of Turkey. This disclosure was made by of exposing the hypocrisy of the British terment; and whilst the exposure has larged complets by the

substance of the conversation held then, was consigned, he believed, to a memorandum. He This memorandum has not been lately un-

der the view of the Members of Her Majesty's Government, and therefore I wish to reserve my answer on that point." But, as to certain confidential ions which passed between the two Govern

"Now, it is perfectly true, that, in the course of last year, the Emperor of Russia held a confidential communication with Sir Hamilton Seymour with respect to the affair of Turkey. That communication reached this country in the shape of a dispatch from Sir Hamilton Serseau and its contraction of the state of the st the shape of a dispatch from Sir Hamilton Seymour, and it was my duty, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to lay before the Cabinet a dispatch in answer to that communication, which dispatch was afterwards forwarded to St. Petersburg. Some further communications took place with Lord Clarendon and Sir Hamilton Seymour. I have stated what I think is the usual practice, and what I think is the just rule on the subject, that such communications should not be laid before Parliament, because it is obvious that if they were laid before Parliament they might lead to danliament, because it is obvious that if they were laid before Parliament they might lead to dangerous consequences. But as the Journal of St. Petersburg, permitted and authorized, no doubt, by the Government of Russia, has alluded to these confidential communications, Her Majesty's Government can no longer have any scruple [cheers] in laying all the correspondence upon the table of the House. [Cheers.] pondence upon the table of the House. [Cheers.]
I trust that that correspondence will show that, while we evinced every respect for the Emperor of Russia, we repelled every suggestion which would tend to the dismemberment of

correspondence of the British Government last | within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Fedyear, and in the absence of any evidence that eral Government; no interference with Slavery Hence, while rivals in commerce, and to a co-The only legitimate object of a bill in relation the British Ministry countenanced the in- in the States, except through the force of extrigues of Russia in 1844 against Turkey, the ample and discussion; the election of officers participation of the British Government in People, directly, when possible; Free Lauds sion of the resources and power of the one is a those intrigues, as having "been made com-plete by the confession of the charge by the British Minister!" In its zeal to arouse prejudice, it completely misrepresents the facts of Maintenance of State Rights; Strict Constructhe case, as shown by the extracts above quoted from the report of proceedings in Parliament.

As to the commercial reasons assigned by the Union for preferring the success of Russia Laws in regard to Foreign Immigrants. to that of the Allied Powers, we may have omething to say hereafter.

THE WHIG PARTY—IS IT, OR IS IT NOT? DUTY OF FREE-SOILERS.

The action of Mr. Badger and his associat in the Senate, and the conduct of the Rich mond (Va.) Whig and other Whig journals of the South, seemed for a time to have alienated Southern Whigs, as a body, from Northern Whigs, to such an extent that re-union appeared impossible. But, it may be doubted whether an impassable gulf has been placed between the two sections. We cannot shu our eyes to the fact, that even those Southern Whig leaders who are most desperate in their advecacy of the Bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and contemptuous in their lansition to the Administration, thus evidently holding themselves ready to consider any overtures that may hereafter be made to them by their late Northern associates. Nor must we be forest that the course of John Rell in the Lot not the rese-Soilers or Independent of a Power like England, with her Free Trade forget, that the course of John Bell in the Senate, in opposing the Nebraska Bill, has not Democrats be deceived. In New York, some policy, she would be apt to increase her con-Senate, in opposing the Nebraska Bill, has not been disapproved by the Legislature of his State, or provoked severe criticism in the columns of the Whig Press of Tennessee; that several leading Whig papers of the Slave States, such as the Raleigh Register, the Louis ville Journal, and the New Orleans Whig Press, have deprecated the attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise; that, the National Intelligencer, the central organ of Conservative Whiggery, whether of the North or South, has labored earnestly and consistently to defeat it: labored earnestly and consistently to defeat it; cal Democracy of New York from apostacy. would rejoice to see that nation, which buys that several of the Southern Whigs of the Shall that lesson be lost upon them? Norththeir disapproval of the Bill, and, while eight support. They have everything to gain, nothof them you against referring it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, ix voted for the motion.

mination to reorganize the Whig Party of the North, and make the Nebraska Question subserve its purposes, and then, when the time with you, in a party of Freedom. They know shall come for another Presidential election, that you never have betrayed the cause of Hu-join forces with Whige of the South, for the man Rights, and that you will not; but you

In the returns for example, from New Hamp-nire, we heard much of the Whig vote, little that of the Independent Days of that of the Independent Democrats; and ted efforts tell against Slavery in its present now we have Whig victories announced in movements. Maintain your distinct inde-

uniformly overlooked the inherent aggressiveness of Slavery, supposing that it could be satisfied by concessions, which in fact only provoked further demands, to be satisfied with still other concessions; that by the combined efforts of their leaders in 1850, the judgment of the North and West in favor of the Wilmot Proviso was overruled, the original pelicy of Slavery-restriction by the Federal Government suspended, and the abominable Fugitive Slave Act passed, receiving the votes of Democratic Representatives, so called, and the sanction of Representatives, so called, and the sanction of a Whig President; and that both, in 1852, adopted as their platform the legislation of 1850, and pledged themselves to its support, and the pledged themselves to its support themselves to its support to its supp

In view of all these facts, knowing as we larger market for her products, but her settled do, the nature and workings of these organizations, the force of the Principles they represent, the Prejudices they embody, the Policy Trade—than which nothing can be more adwhich they have always pursued, we can trust neither of them on any great Question arising view. between the Slave Interest and the Free Inter-

some, called the Free Soil, by others, the Free Democratic, by others, the Independent Democratic, Party. It has voters in every Free State, and in several of the Slave States, and Under its energizing influences, the mightiest in the most important of the Free States it holds the balance of power, has numerical force enough to decide the struggle in any case between the two old political organizations. Turkey. [Cheers.]"

Its creed has been announced to the country, and is thoroughly Democratic,—No Slavery Cause of Republicanism in Europe; Liberal

Laws in regard to Foreign Immigrants.

This Party is the precise opposite of the Slave Power, and it was hoped by many that the flagrant attempt of this Power to annual products. the flagrant attempt of this Power to annul the Missouri Compromise would produce such a disruption of old party ties, and arouse such aspirit of determined resistance to its demands, Great Britain and her dependencies, nearly that the masses, at least of the People of the \$234,000,000; with Russia, not quite \$3 000,000 North, would be willing to rally under the ban. And in our petty trade with Russia, she takes ner of this Party of Freedom. Are these hopes less of us than we take from her, while in our to be fulfilled? Where are the indications? magnificent commerce with Great Britain, she Look at the columns of the New York Evening receives from us \$32,000,000 more than we buy Post, and those Democratic papers that oppose of her. In fact, our trade with Great Britain this Nebraska Bill. They are all Anti-Slavery, and her dependencies is greater than with the but not the least indication do they afford of a whole world beside, and she buys from us willingness to forego their connection with a nearly four-sixths of all our exports of domestic Party which claims Franklin Pierce as its Presi- products! dential head. Look at the New York Tribune, with its hundred and forty thousand subscri- in the East, England should come into posses guage to the North, refuse to affiliate with Southern Democrats, and continue their oppodence do they show of a willingness to give up their connection with the Whig Party, and to two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Less sustain a grand rally in behalf of the Party of she cannot consume, under whatever domina-

ern Whigs now appear reckless of Southern products, whose commerce is of more value to tion, but clear-sighted enough to see that it of the West, atterly prostrated by Russian These facts are not without their influence furnishes ground for reorganizing the Whig Power, in a war, too, waged by that Power for prominent Whigs at the North. They encourage the hope that the Whig Party, organ-ized as it has hitherto been, on what is called to help them. How can they refuse? Is not National platform, may be revived, and again the great issue the Nebraska Question, and are come into power. Hence, the strenuous efforts not the Whige sound upon this! How can made in Congress to augment the Southern Free Soilers, devoted to Human Freedom, clam-Whig opposition to the Bill. Hence, the dispo- orous for a union of the friends of Freedom wing opposition to the Bill. Hence, the disposition everywhere apparent, to cling to the Whig name, to Whig organization, to Whig candidates—and to claim victories over the Administration Party, won by Whigs, Free-Soilers, and disaffected Democrate, as Whig What then? Shall there be no united efictories. We think we can discover a deter- fort? Shall the Administration and the Slave

join forces with Whigs of the South, for the elevation to the Presidency of some "National man," so called, not obnoxious to Slavery:—
Sisyphus, as of old, rolling the stone up the hill to see it roll down again!

man regule, and that you take he with which they have acted, have betrayed that cause do not understand its claims, and will, under the presidence of the Slave Power, betray it again. But if this be asking too much, there is still a mode in which you can make your unithey are Anti-Nebraska victories. Hear Mr. Chandler, a Conservative Whig member of the House, of high reputs, from Philadelphia:

"He appealed to the Whig, to give no heed the House of the Month of th

to the sneers that the Whig party was rent in twain. A party founded on principle would exist as long as there were measures to bring that principle into action. The Whig party had more to fear from the crumbling ruins of the Democratic party, than from any elements of discord within its own ranks.

"The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Clingman] referred yesterday, very commiseratingly, to the decay of the Whig party in the East—a party in which that gentlemen was reared, and by which he had attained his well-worn honors. The gentleman was ignorant at the time, probably, of the election news which came flashing over the wires from Connection.

tract quoted above, there is so little in them that it is difficult to make them the subject of

an argument.

If the Czar succeed, he will take permanent possession of the Principalities, acquire a protectorate over Turkey, be supreme in Central Europe, and probably be able to embarrase

obtain additional vantageous to us, in a commercial point of Competition in trade, manufactures, and the

cst of the country.

There is a Party of Freedom among, us by all these forms of enterprise, and resembling one another in energy, tact, and intelligence, is their appropriate stimulant, quickening their enterprise, and developing their resources.

results are produced.

Great Britain and the United States are competitors, but at the same time they are complements to each other. We supply her with what she must have, but can get nowhere else; she supplies us with what we need, and can obtain nowhere else on so favorable terms. positive benefit to the other

To talk of Russia being a natural ally of enemy, is sheer madness. Look at this table which any one may verify by examining the yearly tables of our exports and imports:

Russia. Great Britain and her Dependencies. - \$1,581,000 1,060,748 124,333,381 138.732 8,902,363

Total - - \$2,782,120 \$233,730,964 The sum total of our commerce yearly with

Suppose, then, in the viciesitudes of a war tion she may fall: but under the protectorate

its own aggrandizement, by the dismember-ment of an unoffending State; and all this, that this Government might obtain a few theusand square miles more of Slave Territory! THE LITTLE PILORIM, for April, is

ceived. It is a beautiful, most attractive little reenwood and Leander K. Lippincott, Philadelphia, are the editors. Price a year. Hugh Cameron, 7th street and Lonsiana avenue, is the agent for Washington.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

Accounts brought by the barque Charles I ex, from Port au Prince, at Philadelphia yes harbor, and Admiral Fuchesne demanded as audience with the Emperor, which was refused. He then sent a letter containing most exorbitant demands, and threatening, if the ware not complied with, to resort to the most extreme measures within forty-eight hours. On the night of the 9th, the Emperor gap his final answer, that, rather than submit, the Haytien Government would cease to exist. The declaration had a good effect; for next morning the French frigate hoisted the Haytien flat

"I have resorted ler, in his speech i ka bill, " and fact gument." He ha

NO. 38

series of partial s amounts of pauperis and lunacy, in M Tennessee, and Ke Anderson, of Miss "I have been at official and authenti somewhat illustrati respectfully submit ures for the purposition out Northeast and the purposition out Northeast and the purposition out the purposition of the purpo with our Norther States census show

The population of I Tennessee excess of Massachusetts has Tennessee has

Excess in Massach "Massachusete, than Tennessee, hi paupers. Massachusetts,

Excess of Massach "Thus, this Stat and religious attain Slavery, and the sup it, has three times a insanity that exists i "Massachusetts, "Tennessee, 1,939
"Kentucky has a

slaves, of 952 405

paupers, 370,791. erceive, nearly thr nnecticut.
"Pauperism.—Co every 253 inhabits "Kentucky, with has less than half t only one to every 1,3 502 inhabitants.
"Kentucky, 507inhabitante.
"Churches.—Cor

"Kentucky, 1,018-itants, including her "THE MANUFACTU Massachusette and ufacture annually 4,037,000 gallons.
"Kentucky and gallons.

"The joint popular Connecticut is 1,365 and Tennessee is 1,96 setts and Connection upwards of half a mand Tennessee, annuagallons more of liqu

passions, rob the far ness, and damn the man beings, who mi As to Pauperism, that comparing all ti slave States, the nur public support, was the former than the exact criterion of the ism in the two section public charities are than in the other; th ers, most liable to p are chiefly slaves in are all free in the oth South are paupers at owing to the protra

peet more physical genial climes of the equal-a supposition The table relied up ceptive one. It co peopled States, in a with new and sparse rigorous latitudes. number of paupers and foreign, with the nessee, which has se pers; and it takes each State, as a bas portion, when in Ten plation are slaves as charge, must be thr Why did not Mr. At see, Kentucky, and ana, and Illinois?

alike in production

chiefly agricultural,

between the two class their system of labo

Census show in relati

number of paupers re at public expense, States, as 1 to 654 of tion, and in the free S whole free population Let us hear no mo As to insanity. Th tween the free popul Massachusetts has no of insane in Massac Tennessee, as 1 to larger amount of in But let us have the structive. The Cens of idiocy, and Senat them, will find that Tennessee is as 1 to 9 ulation, in Massachus ing a much larger former. Comparisons with the new slave St with the old slave St States with all the sl

results. Insanity on

lent in the free State

ing, idiocy, decidedly

latter than former. Next, in regard t Mr. Anderson suppress gential facts. It is tru es in Massachusetts to while in Tennessee it i very next column of th Anderson quoted this, it appears that the ch will accommodate 682. of Tennessee will acco n still another we are character of these acc showing that the valu Massachusetts is \$10, \$1,208,876! Verily, Mr. Butler

things."
The statistics furn manufacture of ardent crous. Statistics of th rittur" would be me oubt not that our frien ngectiout manufacturits as Kentucky an came reason that their are infinitely in advance those States. For examp

### PRO-SLAVERY STATISTICS.

"I have resorted to facts," said Senator Butler, in his speech in the Senate on the Nebras-ka bill, "and facts are stubborn things in argument." He had just caused to be read a series of partial statistics of the comparative amounts of pauperism, church accommodations, and lunacy, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Tennessee, and Kentucky, prepared by Mr. Anderson, of Missouri:

Anderson, of Missouri:

"I have been at some pains to produce from official and authentic sources a few statements somewhat illustrative of these questions, and respectfully submit the following facts and figures for the purpose of comparing accounts with our Northern neighbors. The United States census shows that The population of Massachusetts is
The population of Tennessee is

Tennessee excess of inhabitants, -Massachusetts has " PAUPERISM.

Excess in Massachusetts. - 4,958
"Massachusets, with 8,126 inhabitants less than Tennessee, has over eight times as many "INSANE. Massachusetts.

rible pauperism, infidelity, and drunkenness, of the free States.

"I have drawn no contrast," he says, "in all that I have said. I have not claimed for the South any superiority, and I have not detracted from the North any of her merits; nor do I intend to do so now. The pauperism, the lunary, and the drunkenness, in these States, may be attributable to a very different cause, from the fact that they are a non-slaveholding population. It may arise from the fact that there is a more dense population than that which exists in the States with which they have been brought into comparison; or it may Excess of Massachusetts, "Thus, this State, that boasts of its moral and religious attainments, its exemption from Slavery, and the supposed evils attendant upon it, has three times and a half the amount of nity that exists in Tennessee. "CHURCHES. "Massachusetts, 1,430—1 to every 695 per-

Tennessee, 1,939-1 to every 517 persons. "Kentucky has a population, including her slaves, of 952,405; Connecticut, including her paupers, 370,791. Kentucky has, as you will have the requisition of erceive, nearly three times the popula onnecticut.
"Pauperism.—Connecticut, 1,744—or, 1 to

every 253 inhabitants. Kentucky, 777.

"Kentucky, with three times the population, has less than half the number of paupers—or, only one to every 1,380 inhabitants. INSANE.—Connecticut, 462-or, 1 to every 502 inhabitants.
"Kentucky, 507—or, not 1 to every 1,937

"Mr. Butler. I was about to suggest that as one of the causes. I do not mention these things as matter of reproach to the North, at all; but I was going on to show that I, who represent the South, will not take advantage of matters, including her slaves.

"The Manufacture of Ardent Spirits.—
"The Manufacture of Ardent Spirits.—
"Mr. Butler. I was about to suggest that as one of the causes. I do not mention these things as matter of reproach to the North, at all; but I was going on to show that I, who represent the South, will not take advantage of matters of this kind to throw either the one or the other section into the shade of the contrast. It might not be fair to do so."

Massachusetts and Connecticut, jointly, man-ufacture annually the immense amount of 4,037,000 gallons.

"Kentucky and Tennessee only 2,148,945

The venerable Senator, by an examination

WHIG ANTI-SLAVERY-INDEPENDENT DE-

MOCRACY.

Let us see what that position is: 1st. Non-

interference with Slavery where it now is. 2d.

Opposition to allowance of Slavery in territory

platform of the Independent Democracy. No Slavery outside of slave States; no slave sell-

free State, and of respectable minorities

many slave States ?

gallons.
"The joint population of Massachusetts and "The joint population of Massachusetts and Connecticut is 1,365,290; that of Kentucky and Tennescee is 1,985,030. Thus, Massachusetts and Connecticut, with a population of upwards of half a million less than Kentucky and Tennescee, annually sends forth 1,886,255 gallons more of liquid fire, to burn up the stomachs, bewilder the intellects, inflame the passions, rob the families, destroy the happiness, and damn the souls of thousands of human beings, who might otherwise be happy, sober, and useful members of society."

As to Paurerism we showed the other day.

As to Pauperism, we showed the other day, that comparing all the free States with all the slave States, the number of paupers receiving public support, was in 1850, a little larger in the former than the latter; that this was no of Senator Douglas, read as follows:

"Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts are more ample in one section than in the other; that the great class of laborers, most liable to privation and dependence, are chiefly clarges in one section, while they are all free in the other; that the slaves of the South are paupers at private charge; and that, owing to the protracted and extreme cold weather of the North, we might naturally expect more physical suffering there, than in the genial climes of the South, other thirds being and determined opposition to the damission of genial climes of the South, other thirds being and done are chiefly the stand upon will be a firm, waited, and determined opposition to the damission of genial climes of the South, other thirds being a firm whall. exact criterion of the amount of actual pauperism in the two sections, as it is well known that
"Resolved, That the Whigs of Mass

genial climes of the South, other things being equal—a supposition verified by the Census.

The table relied upon by Mr. Butler is a deceptive one. It compares old and densely peopled States, in a high Northern latitude, with new and sparsely peopled States, in least rigorous latitudes. It compares the whole number of paupers in Massachusetts, native and foreign, with the whole number in Tennesses, with the whole number in Tennesses, with the whole number in Tennesses, with the way are not paupers in Massachusetts, native and foreign, with the whole number in Tennesses, which has seezed and foreign, with the whole number in Tennesses, which has seezed and foreign, with the whole number in Tennesses, which has seezed and foreign what the built now pending in Congress, known as the Nebraska bill, and involving the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is a measure so iniquitous in its characteristic to every principle of justice, and involves so gross a violation of public honor, that we are only surprised that an honest man, either North or South, can be found to sustain it." nessee, which has scarcely any foreign paupers; and it takes the whole population pers; and it takes the whole population of from several prominent gentlemen, but were each State, as a basis for calculating the proportion, when in Tennessee 240,000 of the popalation are slaves, and, as paupers at private charge, must be thrown out of the account. Why did not Mr. Anderson compare Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, with Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois? Adjoining each other, alike in productions, soil, and climate, and chiefly agricultural, the principal difference chiefly agricultural, the principal difference now free. 3d. If the Compromise of 1820 shall between the two classes lies in the nature of be repealed, opposition to the admission of more their system of labor. And what does the census show in relation to them? That the This platform will permit the continuance of Columbia and Census show in relation to them? That the number of paupers relieved in the year 1850, at public expense, was, in the three slave States, as 1 to 654 of the whole free population, and in the free States, as 1 to 1,113 of the whole free population.

slave States.

This platform will permit the continuance of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and of Fairfield 3,127 3,810 1, 1669 3,142 1, 16

whole free population.

Let us hear no more of this pauper humbug. As to insanity. The true comparison is between the free populations of both States, for Massachusetts has no slaves. The proportion of insane in Massachusetts is as 1 to 605; in Tennessee, as 1 to 1,670—showing a much larger amount of insanity in the former State. But let us have the whole truth, for it is insum. The Census also furnishes statistics that no successful contest can be waged with the Slave Power on this platform. And yet this is the Anti-Slavery Massachusetts.

The Legislature being Whig in both branches, gives them the control of the choice of State officers and of United States Senator. ng a much larger amount of idiocy in the former. Comparisons of the new free States with the new slave States, of the old free States with the old slave States, and of all the free who doubts to day that this sentiment experience of the slave states with the old slave States, and of all the free who doubts to day that this sentiment experience of the slave states with the old slave states, and of all the free who doubts to day that this sentiment experience of the slave states in the slave states. results. Insanity on the whole is more prevaent in the free States than in the slaveholding, idiocy, decidedly more prevalent in the

Next, in regard to church accommodation
Mr. Anderson suppresses or garelessly overlooks essential facts. It is true that the ratio of churches in Massachusetts to the population is 1 to 695, while in Tennessee it is 1 to 517. But, in the very next column of the table from which Mr. inderson quoted this, there stand the figures,

pared with what they are now. She was not calation for some days, which on yesterday a dependent upon us for the supply of the raw sumed a more definite character, relative to the

Wrought from \$222,000 \$607,500

acts, that a well-organized, active naval force, such as has been recommended by Mr. Dobbin, is precisely adapted. As to getting up a naval armament to equal those of England and France, nobody dreams of it, nor is it necessary, for all the mischief that could be done by such armaments to us, did those Powers therish any hostility towards us, would be more than repaid by letting loose hundreds of privateers upon their commerce. The truth is we can see no reason for heavening at all the main one, the Republican, appointment, and the main one, the Republican, says:

"He is opposed to Benton in every shape in which he can be presented to him. He was appointed with a full knowledge of this fact by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. The selection, we take it, defines the position of the President, and confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Benton claimed the appointment as a matter of right. Ordinarily, we presume, this would have been accorded to him; but the Administration could not trust him, and they have constructed to him. He was appointed with a full knowledge of this fact by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Benton claimed the appointment, and the main one, the Republican, appointment, and the main one, the Cabinet appointment appointment, and the main one, the residual proposed to Benton in every shape in which he can be presented to him. He was appointed with a full knowledge of this fact by the President, and confirmed by the Senate.

The which exists in the States with which they have been brought into comparison; or it may arise from the fact that—

"Mr. Everett. Will my friend from South Carolina yield me the floor for a moment?

"Mr. Butler. Certainly.

"Mr. Everett. I simply rise to say that Massachuseatts relieves annually from eleven.

"Mr. Everett. I simply rise to say that Massachuseatts relieves annually from eleven."

### THE HULSEMANN LETTER.

The revelations made by the New York Post yesterday, have attracted much attention, but are not universally relied upon in this city. I will be seen by the letter we elsewhere quote, that Mr. Everett is charged with having imputed its authorship to Mr. Webster. It will be found also, by reference to Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth banquet in this city, that he distinctly claimed its authorship. "I wrote that letter," were his words.

of the facts we have presented, or by looking at the Census returns as published by order of PENNSYLVANIA ON NEBRASKA.—In the State
Senate, Mr. Kunkel introduced resolutions earnestly and solemnly protesting "against the repeal or modification of that section of the act of Congress, for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State, which prohibits into the Union as a the House of Representatives, will be glad to find that there was not the least occasion for this gracious display of magnanimity. Free Labor Institutions there, as everywhere else, speak for themselves. These resolutions passed on the 23d ult. by the following vote:

A few days since, a meeting of the Whig members of the Massachusetts Legislature and YEAS-Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darlington Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Hamilton, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkel, McClintock, McFar-land, Mellinger, Piatt, Price, Skinner, and Slidelegates from unrepresented towns was held at Boston, for the purpose of choosing a Whig

two resolutions, which, modified with his consent, by striking out a sentence denunciatory

They may be taken as defining the position of the more advanced of the Northern Whigs,

Governor, which sum up as follows: Dutton. Ingham. Chapman. Hooke 4,211 6,003 1,575 402 4,981 2 475 3,810 1,720 women, and children, under the process of Federal Courts, and of the Fugitive Slave Act. It

plete. We copy the vote for Governor the Providence Journal: Counties. Hoppin. Providence 4,862 presses the wish of a large majority in every - 1,454 Kent - 833 Washington - 1,325 ristol - 638 332 Total - 9,112 6,484

Why, then, should not the People cast aside the trammels of worn-out organizations, and form themselves a living Democracy, capable, by denationalizing Slavery and decentralizing power, of a thorough reform in our internal The people have made no choice of Lieut. Governor and other State officers. The Whig candidates, however, will be elected by the Legislature, in which parties are divided as follows: Senate—Whigs 19, Democrats 13; House—Whigs 41, Democrats 31. affairs, and, at the same time, because untram-melled by the Slave Power, of a bold and manly administration of our foreign affairs?

acts, that a well-organized, active naval force, appointment, and the main one, the Republican,

Massachusetts relieves, annually, from eleven to twelve thousand foreign paupers, who are thrown in upon us in consequence of the great tide of immigration from Europe.

"Mr. Butler. I was about to suggest that

State Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Kimball, an Anti-Slavery Whig, offered

fer—18.

Mars—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Foulk-rod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hiester, Hogs, Jamison, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry, and McCaslin, Speaker—15.

why the Legislature of Pennsylvania should refuse to place itself on record, and throw the weight of its influence against one of the most unmitigated attempts ever made to open free territory to the blight of Slavery. If it is proper to pass resolutions of instruction in reference to the duty on salt, there can be nothing wrong in doing the same in regard to an attempt to repeal a provision against Slavery, which has stood since 1820, and which no systematic attempt has ever before been made to disturb."

The Apalachian is an Old Line Democratic print, and its testimony may be relied on

print, and its testimony may be relied on Mr. Jamison, it says, "has taken a position on this subject which we cannot approve, and which we do not believe is in accordance with who wish to see the reconstruction of the Whig the feeling of his constituents."

# THE VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut Courant publishes complete returns of the late election in that State for

# The returns from Rhode Island are also

Anderson quoted this, there stand the figure showing the aggregate amount of church accommodations in the several States, from which it appears that the churches of Massachusets will accommodations in the several States, from which it appears that the churches of Massachusets will accommodation about the control of the same outside of the control of

promise, for he never approved of that compro-

mile. It was an inquitous compromise. It affirmed that men were men in one region, and without the attributes of men els where. In like manner denounced the Compromise of 1850. He rejoiced that the Slave Power had poured contempt upon them. They were, so to speak, compromises between God, and the Devil!

In the fifth and last place, he was opposed to the bill because it admits that slave States may be formed out of the territories. The Anti-Slavery party were heretofore accused of having brought up this strife. Now, it is admitted that the Pro Slavery party has done it. A voice: I do not.

Mr. Seward presented the memorial of Bernhard Bohrens, of New York, (in German,) praying that the word Slavery, wherever it coours in the Nebruska bill. Le stricken out.

Of one hundred and fifty citizens of Washington county, New York, for the prohibition of Slavery in the District of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Of citizens of Haverstraw, New York, against the abortoit of the Missouri Compromise. Of two hundred and eight men and women of northern Naw Hampshire, to the same effect.

Of left end of the training of the Missouri Compromise. Of two hundred and eight men and women of northern Naw Hampshire, to the same effect.

Of left end of the training of the Missouri Compromise. Of two hundred and eight men and women of northern Naw Hampshire, to the same effect.

Of left end of the training of the Missouri Compromise. Of two hundred and eight men and women of northern Naw Hampshire, to the same effect.

Of left end of the frigitive Slavery of the Columbia.

Of citizens of Haverstraw, New York, and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Of citizens of Haverstraw, New York, and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Of citizens of Charleston, New York; of the prohibition of Slavery and Liberty cannot determine the abolition of Slavery of the abolition of Slavery with the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Of citizens of Charleston, New York; of the same effect.

Of left

must perish.

He denied that Slavery could exist in the States to be formed out of the territory in dispute; affirmed that it could not constitution-

Senate, Friday, April 7, 1854.

### CONGRESS. Mr. Pearce objected to the motion.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, Thursday, April 6, 1854. Mr. Everett presented the resolutions adopted by the town of Dedham, Massachusetts, remonstrating against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery

into territory now free.

Also, the memorial of citizens of Gettysburg,
Pennsylvania, praying that freedom of religious
worship be secured to American citizens in for-

and passed:

A bill for the relief of Harriet Leavenworth widow of the late Brevet Brigadier General Leavenworth.

A bill to extend the limits of the collection district of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, and for other

purposes.

A bill for the relief of Joseph Smith. NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Foulkod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin,
E. W. Hamlin, Hiester, Hogs, Jamison, Quigtele, Sager, Wherry, and McCaslin, Speaker—15.

Three Democrats only voted in favor of the

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the State Department, transmitting certain correspondence, called for by a resolution of the Senate, between the American Consultat Smyrna and the State Department.

grounds; and, in the course of his remarks, it became apparent that the bill had not the hearty sanction of the Post Office Committee, who had formally reported it. Pending the consideration of this bill,

Mr. Phelps, by consent, reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the Deficiency bill, as returned from the Senate, with certain amendments; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to

be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, said that there were two bills before the committee; one of them contains the Badger and the Clayton amendments. But in both bills is a declarate of the committee of th ratory repeal of the Missouri Compromies.

The territory for which Governments are to be established is twice as large as France. There established is twice as large as France. There is no question in this day and generation of more importance. When the Union was formed, Slavery was not proscribed. The South came into the Union under circumstances that still exist. It has not assented to any change. He believed that the national flag would protect Slavery wherein no positive law

forbids it.

Nor did he deny the principle of squatte Nor did he deny the principle of squatter sovereignty. Congress has authority over the national domain—over a territory as over a dockyard, but not in derogation of the rights of the People. It was not proposed to affirm that Congress may not have power to interdict Slavery, but he was clear that it was a power that weak that the track that the statement of the second of the se

that ought not to be exercised.

He concluded by expressing the belief that the bill will pass; and he appealed to Mr. Cutting to keep faith with the House and fulfill his promise. If he should, the measure is safe.

Mr. Smith, of New York followed. He said Mr. Smith, of New York followed. He said
the Slavery question was up again in Congress. It will not keep down. The President
had tried to keep it down; members of Congress
had humbled themselves to aid him. But all
was of no avail. It will rise.

This is not strange if we consider the power
of truth. The gassa will grown the

This is not strange if we consider the power of truth. The grass will grow, the water run, and it is needless for men to attempt to control the morals of the world. Canute was wise compared with those who attempt this.

Truth is the power—that brings up the question. It lives and reigns forever. Every question in the eye of truth is unsettled, and must be activated.

Slavery will be an unsettled question until banished by Truth. Slavery is the hugest lie on earth. It makes chattels of map. In chat-

ally exist anywhere.

Standing alone here and speaking for himself, he proclaimed all his opinions, claiming no colleague but truth, and asking none to

share his responsibility.

Mr. Smith was still speaking when our re

Mr. Mason moved that the Senate proc to the consideration of Executive business. He said that the public interests required, in his opinion, that the private calendar should be ostponed, and that the Senate should consider Executive business.

After some remarks by Messrs. Stuart and

Mr. Pearce objected to the motion.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the private calendar. This being objection day, a large number of bills were objected to and postponed. The following, not being objected to, were passed:

For the relief of Thomas Muller.

For the relief of Mrs. Sally J. B. Cochrane,

idow of the late Lieut. R. E. Cochrand For the relief of Thomas B. Parsons. For the relief of Amos Krapp.
For the relief of George Morell.
House bill for the relief of Lyman N. Cook. House bill for the relief of Emelie Hoos idow of Captain Hooe.

House bill for the relief of Hezekiah John

House bill for the relief of Mary Deany.

House bill for the relief of Aaron Stafford. House bill for the relief of Silas Champion House bill for the relief of Wm. B. Edward Bill for the relief of G. J. Pendergrast. he late St. John E. Bispham.

Bill for the relief of Thomas S. Russell. House bill for the relief of Alton Nelson

Bill for the relief of James Wormsley. Bill for the relief of E. J. McLane.

Bill authorizing the legal representatives of
Antoine Vasquez, Hypolite Vasquez, Joseph
Vasques, and John Colligan, to enter certain

ands in Missouri.

Bill for the relief of Alexander Lea.

mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

This being private bill day, several bills from the Senate were taken up from the

o, according to time.

The question was taken on Mr. McMullen's motion to commit the bill to the Committee of

of the Whole, when a quorum did not vote. A call of the House was thereupon ordered a twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, which was, on motion, arrested in its progress.

Mr. Orr moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed for three weeks; but Mr. Phelps moved that the bill be laid on

the table; which motion, having precedence was decided in the negative—yeas 66, nays 78 Mr. Orr withdrew his motion to postpone, to enable Mr. Latham to address the House. Mr. Latham said that he was not prepare to defend the bill in all its details. But he would take occasion to show that the principle of this bill is calculated to remedy a defect the Post Office Department's arrangement at present, and to enable that Department to at present, and to enable that Department to become a solf-sustaining establishment. He af-firmed that the Department at present suffered-from the transportation of mailable matter in other than the mail conveyances, on account of the more speedy transit accessible. The proposed bill would at the same time increase the speed and reduce the price of mail transit. Mr. McMullen argued the necessity of re-ferring the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

The consideration of the subject was here interrupted, and
Mr. Parker, by consent, presented a report from the Committee on the Judiciary, for the defrayment of the expenses of the trial of the conspirators in the Martha Washington case, in the State of Arkansas, during the present

Senate, Monday, April 10, 1854. Mr. Seward presented the memorial of Bern hard Behrena, of New York, (in German,) pray

pyshe town of Ruddoppi, vermone, against the passage of the same bill.

Mr. Smith presented three memorials against the Nebraska bill, from citizens of Connecticut.

Messrs. Seward and Smith presented memorials in favor of securing freedom of conscience to American citizens in fixed memorials.

to American citizens in foreign countries.

Hawkins met Mr. Maurice, and tendered have a note from Mr. Breckinridge, accepting to postage.

Messrs. Seward and Smith presented memo

rials praying the passage of the act granting a homestead on the public lands to actual set-Mr. Fish submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of the United

States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of the correspondence of Mr. Barnard, late United States Minister in Prussia, of that Consul with the Government of Bremen, relative to the case of Conrad Schmidt, a naturalized citizen of the United States, arrested at Bremen, and detained there upon a requiat Bremen, and detained there upon a requisition from the Government of Hanover, claiming Schmidt as a subject of that Kingdom.

Also, a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Barnard, while Minister of the United States at Berlin, to his Majesty the King of Prussia, in October, 1852, on the subject of religious toleration, and of a despatch addressed by Mr. Barnard to the Department of State in

ence thereto.

Also, copies of the correspondence of the Legation of the United States at Berlin, with the Minister of the Grand Duchy of Baden at Ber lin, in regard to the arrest and mal-treatment of E. G. Dana, W. B. Dwight, and Dr. Ramsay, citizens of the United States, at Heidel berg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Mr. Weller objecting, the resolution was

laid over.

Mr. Cass submitted resolutions directing an inquiry as to the expediency of constructing a custom-house and marine hospital at Detroit, Michigan; and also as to increasing the mail facilities of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; which resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Mason gave notice of a bill allowing

the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their road to the Potomac river, at a point near the city of Washington.

Mr. Badger introduced a bill extending to
the District of Columbia the provisions of the
act allowing notaries public to take and certify oaths and affirmations in certain cases,
On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate proce

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. Gwin read a speech in support of the bill. He pointed out the great benefits to result from it, in social, commercial, political, and military points of view.

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

House of Representatives, April 10, 1854. The Speaker announced the first business in in compliance with a resolution adopted on Monday last; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

on Monday last, to suspend the rules, to enable him to present a resolution for the promotion of Commander Duncan R. Ingraham. Mr. Florence, for the present, withdrew the

from the Senate were taken up from the Speaker's table, and appropriately referred.

The consideration of the unfinished business to fyesterday was then resumed, being the bill to authorize the Postmaster General to contain the transportation of the mail twice a States, with respect to the impending war in Europe, is that of a neutral; that the rights of our citizens abroad must be respected; that of our citizens abroad must be respected; that the right of search will not be telerated; that "the flag protects the cargo;" and that the President be requested to communicate any correspondence between this and any of the Governments of Europe on this subject. Mr. Walker objected to the presentation of

the resolution.

Mr. Dean moved the suspension of the rules; which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 103, nays 41.

Mr. Dean here explained that the resolu-

Mr. Dean here explained that the resolu-tions affirm our duty with respect to possible emergencies. He said the British ministers had, so far as understood, evaded meeting this sub-ject. He yet believed that our Government had of late been engaged in the discussion with that Government of the subjects presented in the resolutions.

He said marine insurance had of late increased, and that a declaration of our principles by Congress, well supported, would be produc-tive of good results.

Mr. Bocock said the proposition was one of great importance, and ought to be deliberately considered, if adopted at all. Such a proposi-tion should come with authority from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Both Houses should

gongur in it.
Mr. Bocock concluded by moving a referen to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; which was adopted by a decisive vote.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the House, asking permission to pur-

comed one no less able and independent than those who had then contributed their aid. Mr. Faulkner proceeded at length to the ex-amination of the subjects embraced in the Nebraska bill, to which he gave his hearty

The correspondence between Messrs, Cutting nd Breckinridge, and their friends, is given ter in kegs at 12 a 14 cents; roll at 16 a 18 cents. Whiskey sold at 24 a 25 cents. a matter: but, finding a well-condensed sum nary of the contents of these letters in th New York Herald, we appropriate it to our

New York Herald, we appropriate it to our use:

"On Monday, the 27th of March, after the personal discussion in the House, Mr. Cutting addressed a note to Mr. Breckinridge, in which he demanded of him a withdrawal of the word 'false,' or that he would make such explanations as were due from one gentleman to another, and he referred to Mr. Maurice as his friend to act for him. Mr. Breckinridge replied to the first part of his note, that the word 'false' was used by him in consequence of a previous expression made use of by Mr. Cutting, and until that was withdrawn he could not withdraw the word complained of. With reference to the second part of the note, Mr. Breckinridge considered it a challenge, and accordingly appointed Col. Hawkins his friend to arrange preliminaties.

"On the following morning, Tuesday, Col. Hawkins met Mr. Meurice, and tendered him a note from Mr. Breckinridge, accepting the

a note from Mr. Breckinridge, accepting the alternative proposition suggested in Mr. Cutting's note. This Mr. Maurice declined, but presented a letter from Mr. Cutting, which Col. Hawkins considered could not be received, on the ground that no additional note could be accepted until Mr. Breckinridge's response to Mr. Cutting's challenge had been received by the latter. Thereupon, both gentlemen separated, and Col. Hawkins delivered Mr. Breckinridge, and Col. Hawkins delivered Mr. Breckings.

nridge's note to Mr. Cutting, in person.
"Mr. Maurice did not deliver the note held from Mr. Cutting to Breckinridge. "Mr. Cutting, at this stage of the proceedings, substituted Col. Monroe for Mr. Maurice

as his friend, who waited upon Col. Hawkins, and demanded the terms of meeting.

"On Wednesday morning, Col. Hawkins met Col. Monroe, and handed him in writing the terms, namely, to meet that afternoon, between three and four o'clock, near Mr. Blair's residence, with rifles, at sixty paces. At this interview the position of Mr. Breekinridge, as the challenged party, was not called in question, but objection was made by Col. Monroe to the hour of meeting, on the ground that weapons could not be procured in time. Thereupon, Col. Hawkins consented to a postponement of the meeting till the following morning, and it was agreed that the friends of the parties should meet that evening and make final arrangements. as his friend, who waited upon Col. Hawking

final arrangements.

"In the evening, Col. Monroe presented paper in writing, claiming that his princip was the challenged, not the challenging part and therefore had the choice of weapon which he named—pistols, at ten paces.
"Col. Hawkins declined to accede to this view of the case, or yield the right of his principal to name the time, place, and weapons, as

the challenged party.

"Col. Monroe took the ground that neither he nor his principal considered the first note a challenge, but asked for time to confer with Mr. Cutting.

"Col. Monroe, the next morning, stated that he was authorized by Mr. Cutting to declare that his first note was not intended as a chall

lenge.
"Col. Hawkins then referred them to Mr Breckinridge's first note, of the 27th, in which he declined to make the retraction of the word 'false,' so long as the cause remained in Mr

Cutting's previous expressions.

"To this Mr. Cutting replied, in writing, that
the expressions used were intended as a criticism on his arguments, and not as personal to
Mr. Breckinridge.

"Mr. Breckinridge thereupon expressed his satisfaction at the disavowal of any personal offence on the part of Mr. Cutting, and willingly withdrew the offensive rejoinder, re-marking, that a similar disayowal on the part of Mr. Cutting, at the time, would have prevented all difficulty. "The affair was there terminated, to satisfaction of the friends of both parties."

Two Days Later from Europe. The Europa arrived at New York on Saturday evening, with Liverpool dates of the 25th

of war had caused duliness in the markets. The export of gold was not so heavy, and the rate of interest was unchanged. The Lon-don Globe states that Russia has consented to recognise the neutrality of Sweden. The Prus sian people were earnestly petitioning their Government to join the Western Powers, but the Government holds back. Austria seems to act with the Western Powers, but not in any decided or definite manner. There is nothinew from Asia or Kalafat. The fleets retain their former positions. An English and French frigate have gone to destroy the Russian stock-

ade at the mouth of the Danube.

The Czar's written refusal to the demand of the Western Powers had not yet come to hand. It was supposed that he would not send a categorical answer, but will accept war, if it is offered.

The Greek revolution was gradually dying

out. The export of grain was gradually dying out. The export of grain was prohibited from the Ionian Islands.

Liverpool, March 25.—Cotton had declined 1/2d. to 1/4d. Wheat—6d. decline. Flour—2s. decline.

From California, Oregon, &c. The steamer George Law arrived at New The steamer George Law arrived at New York yesterday, with 500 passengers. She brings the California mails to the 16th ultimo, and nearly a million of dollars in gold.

It is said that immense quantities of gold were being gathered at the mines. The bill before the Legislature providing for the election of a United States Senator at this session, had failed. The excitement relative to the Senatorial election, however, continued. Two members of the State Senate have published a card, stating that they had been approached with a bribe of \$20,000, to vote for a postponement of the election. This is a set off to the charge of bribary on the other side. Indian difficulties had again broken out.

The dates from Oregon are to March 1. Rich gold diggings are reported to have been

Markets. BALTIMORE, APRIL 10 .- Flour has not de clined as much as it was supposed it would have done under the late European news—sales of 500 barrels of City Mills at \$7.37.

Wheat—sales of 8,000 bushels of white at \$1.80, and of red at \$1.72 a \$1.75. Corn—sales of 12,000 bushels of white at \$1.80, and of red at \$1.72 a \$1.75. sales of 1,000 bushels at 71 a 72 cents for white, and at 72 a 74 cents for yellow. Oats-sales of 1,000 bushels at 48 a 49 cents. But-

# MEDICAL TESTIMONY CANNOT BE CONTROL

One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, by Dr. John Butler, of Lowell, Trambull county, Ohio. The case was that of a young lady, who had been very sick for eight years, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uterl. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patent was suffering from worms, and, after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. McLane's Vernifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the lardiately returned. She is since married, and contin ues to enjoy excellent health.

DP Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada

THE LAMPLIGHTER.

Uncle True and Little Gerty! Thirty Thousand Published in Five Weeks! A GENUINE American Romance, and a Book which will live and be read after the thousand and one trashy productions of the day shall pass into desuctude.

Rarely has a work appeared in America which has received such universal and hearty commendations from the Newspaper Press. We subjoin a few brief

The authoress of the Lamplighter has aimed to

The authoress of the Lamplighter has aimed to produce an agreeable and impressive work of fiction. It is high praise to say that she has succeeded in the attempt.—N. Y. Tribune.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing the Lamplighter one of the most original, interesting, graphic, and affecting tales, that has lately appeared.—Boston Tränscript.

No one can study its instructive and fascinating pages without being made better by its kindly influences.—Boston Atlas. The Lamplighter would do credit to any writer.—

Daily Advertiser, Boston.

One of the most affecting and interesting tales ever issued from the American press.—Daily Tribune. Providence.

For delicate and foreible delineation of character, this work is hardly excelled.—Journal, Boston.

This book develops a variety of characters—some of them as deeply affecting as the best sketches of Diekens.—Transcript, Boston.

It is a book which is destined to become a great favorite with the reading public.—Daily Herald, Nesoburyport. Newburyport.

It cannot fail to suit the most fastidious taste.

Here is a book destined to have a sale unequalled by any other, unless we except Uncle Tom.—Mass. The aged and the young will rise from its perus with an increased love for the kindlier feelings of our nature.—Hengham Journal.

The Lamplighter is a book which is destined to great popularity.—Daily Bee, Boston.

An intensely interesting work, and, as a piece of composition, admirable.—Clapp's Evening Gazette. Boston.

A book rich in thought, beauty, pathos, and tenderness.—Albany Spectator.

It is a great book, the work of an original mind of extraordinary power.—International Journal.

Five hundred pages of just such reading as enchains the interest, the curiosity, yea, the whole soul, untithe last line of the last page is finished.—South Bos on Gazette.

This is a work of surpassing interest.—Alb. Argus.

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It is infinitely superior to any American novel that There is no question but that the Lamplighter will rank among the-first of American fictions.—Worcester Palladium. An intensely interesting book, from title to fin The Lamplighter is a delightful story— creathing a true and pure spirit.—N. Y. Su It is unequalled in thrilling interest by any book yet published.—Springfield Post,

yet published.—Springfield Post,
Portions of this book are worthy the genius of
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young and the old.—Bangor Whig.

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E. Farmer.

It is a most enchanting work.—Christian Secre-It is a most enonanting work.—Christian Secretary, Hartford.

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N. Y. Evangelist.

The Lamplighter is a thrilling and most interesting The hisimpater is a trilling and most interesting story.—Intheran Observer, Baltimore.

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A book which is destined to be popular, because it comes from the heart and speaks to the heart.—Country Gentleman.

Some of the best sketches in this book almost rival. some or the best sketches in this book almost rival the masterpieces of Dickons.— Yankee Blade.

In the execution of her work, Miss Cummings has displayed great judgment, an almost intuitive insight into human nature, a careful observation of life, a fine literary taste, a sound and sensible mind, a lovely disposition, a genial heart.—Bunker Hill Aurora.

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WILLIAM GOODELL, 48 Bookman street, New
York woness to make the street of the stree W York, proposes to publish a paper of the above title, a specimen number of which is already issued, on large medium paper, quarto form.

PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES.

Slavery is criminal—Hiegal—A violation of the Constitution—The States have no constitutional right to maintain it—The American Government and pro-

the many states of the subject was here in the committee on the Judiciary, for the defrayment of the argences of the trial of the international of the argences of the trial of the international of the argences of the trial of the international of the argences of the trial of the international of the argences of the trial of the international of the argence of the trial of the international organization of the argence of the trial of the international organization of the argence of the trial of the international organization of the argence o

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### WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXTEACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE. Montgomery co., Pa., March 22, 1854.—We seld a meeting at the Lycoum Hall, in Jenkenown, on the 21st instead in opposition to the Nebraska bill, at which was passed the follow-Nebraska bill, at which was passed the follow-ing resolutions, and a memorial put in circula-tion which will be numerously signed, but one or two individuals in the neighborhood be-ing heard objecting to it:

Whereas endeavors are now making for the

Whereas endeavors are now making for the establishment of two Territorial Governments in the section of country known as Nebraska, allowing the introduction of Slavery therein, in direct violation of the Missouri Compromise act, passed by Congress in 1820, which solumnly declared that in all that Territory coded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, (not including the State of Missouri Slavers or involunters servide etc.)

ruiseouri, Slavery or involuntary servitude otherwise than as a punishment of crimes shall be and is hereby forever prohibited:

Therefore, resolved, That this meeting views with deep interest the attempts now in progress to bring about a measure of so great injustice, and fraught with so much disaster to the reputation and the prosperity of our common country.

country.

Resolved, That this meeting is actuated by an private, party, or political feeling whatever, but composed as it is of men of diverse political temporary in the step solely by but composed as it is of men of diverse political sentiments, it is urged to this step solely by a love of justice, and a deep and abiding sense of the great injustice of Slavery, a system no less cruel to the miserable victims of its oppression, than it is ruinous to the interests and morals of the white inhabitants, and at once a surree of danger to the integrity of the Government, and

Labaska, March 18, 1854.—Bucks county Labaska, March 18, 1854.—Bucks county, though for a long time under a kind of mesmeric eleep, is beginning to awake at last to a sense of her interest and duty. We had on last Saturday a spirited meeting in Pineville Hall, upon the Nebraska bill. Several speeches were made, and a long string of resolutions passed, condemning in the strongest terms any interference, either directly or indirectly, with the Missouri reachibities.

dissouri prohibition.

The greatest enthusaism was manifested, and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout, al-though the meeting was composed of Demo-erats, Whigs, Free Democrats, and Garriso-

orats, Whigs, Free Democrats, and Garrisoniaus. A remonstrance was circulated, and about nine out of ten in the community signed without hesitation. I have met with but a single individual who undertook to justify the measure; he soon missed fire, and vanished. The Nebraska bill is the general topic of conversation everywhere, and the people are becoming intensely excited, notwithstanding old Bucks has heretofore been the very seat of Hunkerdom. We have three English papers published at Doylestown, two Democratic and one Whig. The organ is mum, not daring to utter a sentiment either pro or con. The Whig atter a sentiment either pro or con. The Whig not much better, although it did publish dr. Seward's speech.

Mr. Seward's speech.

The Spy, an Independent Democratic paper, is out in thunder tones against the bill. A large portion of the population are of German ex-

Whiteford, Michigan, March 18, 1854.—In the event of the passage by the House of the Nebraska bill, the great battle of Freedom is to be fought over again, and the great and paramount issue resented to the American people will be, Liberty versus Slavery; and in such an event, the issue cannot long be doubtful. The term Liberty compreheeds all that is valuable in the American Union. Much as we value the Union, we say, if the indefinite extension and perpetuation of American Slavery extension and perpetuation of American Slavery is to be the only condition of its continuance, we care not how soon it is dissolved. A Union for such purposes is not worth having. The South have long threatened a dissolution of the Union. It is now time for the North to make the proposition. Let the line of demar-cation be drawn between the advocates of iberty and Slavery, and let the Janus-faced minions of oppression be forced to take sides, that we may know who are friends and who

Pace's Post Office, Barren Co., Ky., March 20, 1854.—I perceive by the last Era, that the Nebraska bill has passed the Senate. The

States.
If the free laborers, North and South, do not rise in their might, and 'crush out" such encroachments upon their best interests, both civil and moral, they are fit only for slaves. not rise in their might, and 'crush out" My heart sickens when I contemplate the con-sequences of such attempts to overthrow Free-dom in our land. God will punish this nation in his own way, for He has highly favored us, trample on His mercies more and more. Pertrample on His mercies more and more. Ferhaps the South are pursuing a course which will prove its own destruction; it looks quite probable.

To the Committee of the whole.

Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill relating to certain school lands in Alabama; which was forthwith put

Mr. Cobb. from the Committee of Public Jacksonville, Illinois, March 18, 1854.—Enclosed I send you a short article from one of our papers, which I think reflects the sentiments of a large majority of the people of this region. They are in favor of establishing a New Party—a party of all such as may be opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and, if repealed by the present Congress, its re-establishment by the next. But, in order to success, this matter must be started at head quarters—at Washington City. Cannot an organization of this kind be effected? If not, the Old Line Democracy will triumph. If the Whigs have no more sense than to organize again as a Whig Party, they ought to be beat, and they corrainly will. If the Whigs will organize again as a Whig Party, they ought to be beat, and they corrainly will. If the Whigs and under the name of Whig, will fall back again into the Democratic ranks, pleading that the Democratic ranks are placed to the Missouri Compromise. They whigh, perfect the Whigs of the South. He had been a Whigh and the propers preposes Mr. Ball, of Tennessed to the Missouri Compromise and assented to the Missouri Compromise of the North work that the Whigs of the South. He had been a Whigh and the propers preposes Mr. Ball, of Tennessed to the Missouri Compromise of the North was the placed to the Missouri Compromise of the North was the placed

mill therefore suggest through your paper, if you have no objection, my ticket for the next canvass, and my motto:

No repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and, if repealed by this Congress, its re-establishment by the next. For President, in 1856, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri; for Vice President, WM. H. Sewand, of New York—sphicat to a design of a Neighbor to a Neig

Orwell, Ohio, March 20, 1854.—The people here are united to a man, as far as I have seen and heard, even to the death, against the Nebraska Bill, and also the Fugitive Slave Law. If the Nebraska Bill does repeal the Missouri prohibition, depend upon it the outposts of Slavery will, and shall, be driven in.

# CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, Tuesday, April 4, 1854.

On motion by Mr. Brown, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for trelief of the representatives of Joseph Watsed deceased; and the same was passed.

Mr. Sumner presented the remonstrances the citizens of Southboro', Massachusetts, a also of 300 women of the same place, again the introduction of slavery into Nebraska a Kanese.

Kaneas.

Mr. Fessenden presented a like petition from citizens of Sanford, York county, Maine.

Mr. Thomson presented a petition from citizens of New Jersey, in favor of securing to American citizens abroad freedom of religious worship. worship.

On motion by Mr. Mason, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive busi-

ceive a message from the House, announcing the passage of the six steam frigate bill. The Senate then took up said bill, and passed

The consideration of Executive business was

House of Representatives, April 4, 1854. The Speaker laid before the House a number of memorials from New Mexico, asking appropriations for various objects; which were, tion of Mr. Clingman, appropriately re-

and Means, presented a number of estimates, communicated to that committee by the Secretary of the Treasury; which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the special order of the day, being the bill to graduate and reduce the price of public land, was postponed

for one week.

Mr. Latham, from the Committee on Public Lands, presented three bills, creating or con-firming the office of Surveyor General in each of the Territories of Utah, Minnesota, and Washington; for donating lands to actual settlers therein, &c. Read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

dear to them.

Mr. Clingman also dwelt upon the right of the people of the Territory to govern themselves. They would bear all just taxes, and pay them freely; but they must not be disfranchised.

Mr. C. denounced the party or clique of Federal

ment by the next. For President, in 1856, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri; for Vice President, WM. H. Seward, of New York—subject to a decision of a National Convention of the People; and the party to be called the People's Party.

Marengo, Ill., March 18, 1854.—Allow me to say a word in regard to the feelings and sentiments of the people in this county upon the Nebraska question. As far as we are informed, I know of but two men in the county that openly advocate the bill—they are party men of the Hunker stripe. Petitions have been in circulation here, to present to our Representative, against the passage of a bill without the Missouri prohibition of Slavery, and not one in fifty refuse to sign the petitions.

The resolutions sustaining Senator Douglas, that passed our Legislature, by no means are the sentiments of a vast majority of the voters of the State. It is well understood here, that those resolutions were got up and urged through the Senate by a few personal friends of the Senator in the Senate, and a few outside wire-workers. In the House there was a majority that either vote against them, or did not dare vote at all.

Mt. Union, Stark co., Okio, March 27, 1854. It is worse than foolish for any one to attribute the present excitoment against the Nobras-

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., APRI

THE WASHINGTON, D. C., APRI

TH

Mr. Matteson addressed the Committee at length in opposition to the Nebraska bill, during which he spoke to the following effect:

"There is the bond, to which you pledged yourselves when Missouri was admitted. The contract to us has been worthless during thirty-three years; we have waited patiently; and now, when this vast country is about to be peopled by States of freemen as extensive as the thirteen Colonies, you step in and say, No, it shall not be; that the solemn engagements made by us shall be trampled in the dust."

the set confirming certain claims to land in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes; and the same was considered and passed. Several petitions were presented, and reports made—all of a private character.

Mr. Geyer introduced a bill, to aid in the

construction of certain railroads in the State of Missouri, by a grant of a portion of the public lands. Referred to the Committee on Publit, and lie Lands.
Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, introduced s bill to authorize the recovery of the assets of bankrupts, where the same have been concealed, or not specified in their schedules by them.

or not specified in their schedules by them.
Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Bright gave notice of a bill to amend the act entitled "an act to provide compensation for such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to keep and receive the public money, under the 15th section of the act of 6th of August, 1846, for the additional service required under that act," approved March 2d, 1853.

And then, on motion of Mr. Mason, at half past twelve, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

House of Representatives, April 5, 1854.

On motion of Mr. Seward, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the State Department for any correspondence with the United States Chargé at Vienna or Trieste.

Mr. Hendricks presented, and had referred, several reports from the Committee on Invalid

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, on leave, offered a not object, but he thought the resolution would

do at any time, for the War Department had not yet presented information called for two months ago.

Mr. Lane said there was then the greater found the Department tardy.

The resolution was adopted.

Many bills and resolutions of minor or pri-

vate interest were reported from the Committee on Public Lands, and variously disposed of. Mr. McDougall, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. Churchwell, for the transportation of the mails from New Orleans to San Francisco and back, twice a month. Mr. Churchwell addressed the House in support of it, urging it as called for by the demands of the country; and he incidentally denied that the Post Office Department, properly administered, required an increase of the rates

of postage.

Mr. Churchwell yielded the floor at a quarter before one o'clock to Mr. Grey, on whose motion the House went into Committee of the Whole.

a speech upon the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He would have to do with nothing but what he regarded as the essential question before the House. He would have nothing to say about House. He would have nothing to say about negroes, negrophobis, nor negro mania. He would speak of contracts, of faith and honor. Congress had made no contracts with negroes, but in Congress contracts had been made between the different sections of the Union.

Mr. Chandler then proceeded to prove, from the record, a contract assented to by the South, and the benefits of which had been enjoyed by the South, the letter and spirit of which was now attempted to be violated

Mr. Chandler was minute and particular in maintaining that, in the Compromise of 1850.

Mr. Chandler was minute and particular in maintaining that, in the Compromise of 1850, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was never dreamed of. Had it been, the latter Compromise would never have been effected.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, addressed the Committee on the same subject. He would support either of the bills on the table, but preferred the Senate bill.

The mode of opposition to this bill had opened the Slavery question; but a principle had been established in 1850, that ought to prevent

Mr. Smith was in favor of State Rights, of Squatter Sovereignty, and of the right of every slaveholder to go with his slaves to any Territory of which he was part owner. The Badger Provise did not trouble him. The bill was the same, with or without it. His argument to prove this was elaborate and technical. What is called the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and had always been so pronounced by the Supreme Court.

Later from Havana. NEW YORK, APRIL 4.—The steamer Empire City has arrived, bringing Havana dates up to March 29. The island is quiet, and business

tion to the Prussian Chambers, strongly insisting on Prussian neutrality.

Austria gives no further indication of her policy, and is still in appearance friendly to the Western Powers.

Up to the 10th of March, the Emperor of Russia had not recognised the neutrality of Sweden.

No new engagement between the belligerents is reported. On the Danube, their positions as a meditor, would be glad to form a partnership or engagement in one of the Northwest-paper. His sentiments are in sympathy with those of liberal men of all parties on the subject of Slavery, address A. B., care of the Editor of the National Era, Washington, D. C.

March 6, 1854,

wish to lavish civilities and courtesies from the other side of the Atlantic. Certainly, it is not thus that great nations are governed and served. There is, indeed, a common code for them all; nor is there an ocean to divide them in the fulfilment of their paramount duties, for the flagrant violation of which those who rule to the flagrant violation of which those who rule to the flagrant violation of which those who rule to the flagrant violation of which those who rule to the flagrant violation of which the flagra Senate, Wednesday, April 5, 1854.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of William Claude Jones: and the same was passed.

Mr. Pettit reported a bill supplementary to the act confirming certain claims to land in the state of Missouri, and for other purposes; and

he Hudson."

The writer proceeds to rejoice that his way and took his seat there. And when he rose to speak, the applause was still louder, and pro-duced its natural effect upon him. His speech was manifestly no effort on his part; but his was not "scattered only with roses," and to bless "those thorns which mortified it." He

through the Senate was interrupted by frequent demonstrations of applause. Mr. C. must have been gratified with his reception, and the manifestations of approval of his course.

The speakers were all happy in their senti-"They are the blessed seal which qualified it, and rendered it more holy. Let them plant the indignity which perfected it in the very quick of the heart; the field which received that seed will not delay to bring forth abundant and blessed fruits. Nisi granum frumenti cadens in terra mortuum fuerit, ipsum solum manet. Could there be words more true and more consoling than these, for one who was the object of the anger of hell, in the exercise of a istry all of love and of peace?"

The speakers were all happy in their sentiments, and their manner in uttering them. Mr. Brinkerkoff added greatly to his reputation; and Mr. Leiter's "telling speech," as one of the papers denominates it, gave the assurance that his labors will "tell" among the honest German farmers of Old Molly Stark.

There was no "Col. Chambers" on hand, to give a fling at the "Abolitionista," or to offer a henjeon to the departing influence of the The conclusion of this letter is peculiarly in teresting. To understand it aright, the reader a benison to the departing influence of the slave power. The most ultra and earnest Anmust remember that when French bayonets had extinguished the hope of liberty in Italy, and invited the return of the Pope, who was then what Bedini now so thoroughly scorns—"a refugee"—a good old fancy portrait in oil was made to produce wonderful effects upon the sometime which have refugee with the results of his navier and carnest Anti-Slavery sentiments were uttered, only distinguished by the louder applause which they received. Gen. Lahm, in his evening speech, did show that the old custom of paying respect to the vile "institution" of the South was yet a habit with him; but his home thrusts at the samplest wind him paying and a presenting of a decrease of a decr House of Representatives, April 5, 1854.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the consideration of publish bill to regulate the distribution of publics own volition or not, we do not propose to heart approved, made the audience natured to take any exceptions.

Letters from Mr. Reemelin, Senator Wade,

"Meanwhile, for a more sensible proof of my gratitude, and of pious remembrance, which mry recall my journey, I send at the same time to your Grace and to your colleagues a number of pictures of the Blessed Virgin of Rimini, which I caused to be there expressly engraved the arguming being done and Mr. Lwing, were read to the Convention. The first two are published with the proceedings. That of Mr. Ewing is published in the Virgin of Rimini, which I caused to be there expressly engraved, the engraving being done from a daguerreotype taken from the wonderful picture itself, and given me by the pious and zealous Bishop of the cite. Mr. Lane, of Oregon, on leave, offered a resolution calling upon the War Department for information in relation to Indian war expenses in Oregon.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said he would Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said he would be that the original that the ori dom! No sentiment of opposition to Slavery for its own sake, or of preference to Freedom over Slavery, breathes in it; and many an auditor left the room in a shiver, before the readject, since I believe that the only authoritative sentence of the Vatican has not yet intervened, sentence of the vatioan has not yet intervened, still, how much force in itself has a faith—all human though it be—in favor of the well-es-tablished prodigy; and the diffusion of a pic-ture so blessed and so full of celestial inspira-tion, I consider will be grateful to Catholic in this city and surrounding country. Read! GIL-MAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brow which is permanent-does not stain or in any way in-

GILMAN'S HATR DYR.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify

will compare with it. We would advise all who have

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Invent-

made in this generation to facilitate the business

of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the

Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its vir-

medicines, yet known, can so surely control and cur-

dant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been

affected by its use, but we would present the follow

in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

hearts, and, more than grateful, useful and efficacious for their piety. \* \* \*

"Yes! this beautiful contradiction will also appear at the sight of this picture, to wit, that jure the skin. No article over yet invented which gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails .- Boston Post. so many who yielded so prompt a credulity to the false and most injurious narratives of one or and Solo Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Dealers individual, will glory in being the most incredulous in resisting the assertions of thousands and thousands who have testified to the proand thousands who have testified to the pro-digious movement of the eyes, and who through a sudden and irrepressible emotion found their own eyes in tears and their hearts in commo-tion. Having a blind and most prompt faith for calumnies and for falsehood, they will have none whatever for the most marvellous truths; and throwing themselves with full appetite and without disgust upon tales which degrade and corrupt the man who believes them, will COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

A mong the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to the consumption. term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of profess themselves too experienced and too sa-gacious not to reject with scorn and contempt the faithful relation of events which ennoble the human species and console it, putting it in more evident relation with the Divinity even, of which it bears itself the image since the first moment that the witel breath was given tues throughout this broad country, has proven, be-yond a doubt, that no medicine, or combination of the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and of which it bears itself the image since the first moment that the vital breath was given to the clay of Eden. But this is language lost upon them; non omnes recipiunt verbum istud. I must limit myself to pray the same blessed Lady of Rimini, that benignant she would turn her merciful eyes upon this land, where to me it is most sweet to distribute this her image. thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abuning, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be image. Oh, may this most powerful Mother of the God-man console with her celestial glance so many of her children, who will seek in her maternal heart the fountain of so many pleased to furnish, free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements. and indisputable proof of these statements.

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION,

Laurens R. R., S. C. Aug. 4, 1853.

DEAN SIE: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever; his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead, child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoon-full every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better, and after three days' use, he was able to eat or drink without pain. graces; and may she in so many others, also, who, bathed in the blood of her son, still obthe not less rare prodigy of opening their eyes to notions more true, more just, more dear, more holy. \* \* \*

G. BEDINI,
Archbishop of Thebes, Apostolic Nuncio London, February 17, 1854.

London, February 17, 1854.

EUROPEAN NEWS—FIVE DAYS LATER.

The Baltic at length arrived at New York last night, having left Liverpool one day later than her appointed time.

We learn from the despatches received, that the Rothschilds had taken the Turkish toan of £2,000,000, at eighty-four! This is, to be sure, a straight business transaction; but it seems to illustrate the straight business character of probably one of the most sanguinary and desolating wars the world has seen in modern times.

It was officially announced in England that the Government was hourly looking for the final refusal of the Emperor of Russia to accede to the ultimatum of the Western Powers. It was already known that he had refused that proposition. When the efficial document should arrive, it was to be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, and a state of war formally proclaimed.

Sir Charles Napier's fleet arrived at Wingoe Sound, in the Baltic, on the 15th ult. The allied fleets remained at Beicos Bay, but were soon to enter the Black Soa.

The ship of the line Austerlitz, carrying 100 guns, and three other French ships, had sailed fleets remained, at Prench ships, had sailed fleets remained at Beicos Bay, but were soon to enter the Black Soa.

The ship of the line Austerlitz, carrying 100 guns, and three other French ships, had sailed fleets remained, at Beiros Bay, but were propered by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lewell, Mass, the control of the control of the proparation of the preparation, and three other French ships, had sailed fleets remained at Beicos Bay, but were so the control of the proparation of the line Austerlitz, carrying 100 guns, and three other French ships, had sailed fleets remained at Beicos Bay, but were so the control of the proparation of the line Austerlitz, carrying 100 guns, and three other French ships, had sailed fleets remained at Beicos Bay, but were so the ship of the line Austerlitz, carrying 100 guns, and three other French ships, had sailed the second by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lewell, Mass, the contr

It was already known that he had refused that proposition. When the efficial document should arrive, it was to be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, and a state of war formally proclaimed.

The preparations for war were proceeding with manifest activity in England.

Sir Charles Napier's fleet arrived at Wingoe Sound, in the Baltic, on the 15th ult. The allied fleets remained at Beicos Bay, but were soon to enter the Black Sea.

The ship of the line Austerlitz, carrying 100 guns, and three other French ships, had sailed

D. A. McCullin, Attorney at Law.
J. C. Ayer.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lewell, Mass, Sold in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and by all praggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere

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GOODS.

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Ware, Bronxed, Copper, and Brass Goods, Bathing
Apparatus, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brushes,
Mats, Baskets, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c.
Our stock has for years past been equal to and now
surpasses in variety and extent any similar establishment in the country, and will be sold at prices defying competition.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is invited to our stock of Goods and Prices before buying.

March 13—1y

601 Broadway, New York.

March 13—1y

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W HOLESALE and retail premium ready made
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furnishing store, Nos. 7 and 9 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. On hand a large assortment of shirts, collars, dress stocks, gloves, hosiery, &c., which we will
soll at the lowest cash prices.

Shirts and warpapers made to order by measurement, and warranted to give satisfaction.

WM. W. KNIGHT,
Jan. 30—3m

R. C. WALBORN.

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opposite the White Swan, Philadelpnia. Dec. 1—6m IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.

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W00DW0RTH'S Y0UTH'S CABINET.

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March 6—3teow 118 Nassau st, N. York.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE-1854. A beautiful Engraving in each Number A beautiful Engraving in each Number.

The Living Age has been abundantly honored by the approbation of the best judges; it has been pronounced to be sound and vigorous; various and entertaining; full of spirit and life; uniting the qualities which gratify the scholar, the philosopher, and the man of business, with those which recommend it to their wives and children. We shall now endeavor to add to these intrinsic excellences the greater attractions of Art, and, beginning with 1854.

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sessays of the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on poetry, his keen political commentaries, highly wrought tales, and yivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to literature, history, and common life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Atheneum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sonsible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the military and naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fracer's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers' admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrew wit and wisdom from Panch, and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British colonies.

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IMPORTER of French and German Toy Watches;
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Silk, &c. All orders promptly attended to.
N. B. I am now furnishing young men with goods,
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Dec. 22.

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found, which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures NEW LADIES FASHION BOOK.

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TRANK LESLIE'S Ladies' Gazeits of Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Published on the first of every month, containing all the Newest Fashions in every department of Ladies' and Children's Costume, Jewelry, Ornaments, Furniture, &c. The size is large quarto, being twice the size of the Paris Fashion Books, is printed on superb paper of the finest manufacture, and profusely illustrated with over One Hundred Engravings; in addition to which, each part will contain a splendid Colored Plate, alone worth more than the price charged for the whole part. Arrangoments have been completed in Paris, whereby the Newest Fashions will appear in this work before the Paris Fashion Books are received by the steamer. No. I was issued on Jannary 1st, 1854.

It is by far the best Fashion Book issued in this country. We cordially recommend it.—N. Y. Daily Times. Takes the highest rank among all journals of its class.—N. Y. Tribune. This is a superb work.—Boston Transcript. It is the best record of the fashions now published.—Sunday Times, Philadelphica. It contains all the newest fashions, and a colored plate of great beauty.—Home Journal.

One copy, one year, \$3, two do., \$5; four do., \$9. One copy of the Gazeite, and one copy of Harper's, Putnam's, or Graham's Magazines, one year, \$5.

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AN find profitable employment in selling Good rick's Last Great Work. A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS. m the earliest period to the present time, or UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

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Ten Thousand Copies in Ten Days.
Uncle Tom Eclipsed by the Lamplighter! HE most extraordinary and Thrilling Taio modern times. This is the universal testimo

GREAT AMERICAN ROMANCE. The following are samples of the opinions of the lorps Editorial: Jorps Editorial:

We have no hesitation in pronouncing The Lamp ighter one of the most original, interesting, graphic and affecting tales, that has lately appeared. Wordiet for it a sale and oppularity equal to the most uccessful of modern romances.— Daily Eve. Trave.

and affecting tales, that has lately appeared. We predict for it a sale and popularity equal to the most successful of modern romances.—Daily Eve. Traveller, Boston.

For delicate and forcible delineation of character, this work is hardly excelled.—Boston Journal.

The Lamplighter will shed many a ray around firesides and in hearths where now it may be there is much of darkness and despair.—Daily Hee, Boston.

The life of Little Gerty, as portrayed in the Lamplighter, is as deeply affecting as the best sketches of Dickens. Few persons having commenced this work will be willing to put it aside until they have gone through. The author, whoever she may be, has no reason to withhold her name, as the book would do credit to any writer.—Daily Advertiser, Boston.

The Lamplighter teaches important truths, which cannot be too frequently impressed upon the minds of all; and no one can study its instructive and fascinating pages, without being made better by its kindly influences. Its author has evidently a highly cultivated and refined, as well as an original and imaginative mind, and writes with the ease, the classical correctness of diction, and that choice selection of terms, which indicate the good English scholar. In this respect, the Lamplighter is much superior to Uncle Tom's Cabin, whose inelegances meet us at every turn.—Boston Daily Atlas.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston; JEWETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio; and for sale by all Booksellers.

March S.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Centreville,
Indiana,
W. LL attend to the securing and collecting of
care, in the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Henry,
Union, and Fayette, and in the Supreme and Federal
Courts at Indianapolis.

Dec. 22.

Onion, and Fayette, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Indianapolis.

S. P. CHASE.

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the State Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Ohio, and in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

Jan. 5 ARNOLD'S, 84 STRAND, LONDON.

ARNOLD'S, 84 STRAND, LONDON.

I MEREBY constitute Mr. Simor Willard, No. 9
Congress street, Boston, sole agent for the sale of my Watches in the United States of America.

April 15, 1853. CHARLES FRODSHAM.

The undersigned, having been appointed sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham's Improved Timekeepers, would respectfully call public attention to his extensive and valuable stock of Compensated Chronometer Watches, made by Charles Frodsham, and styled his "New Series." In the Watches of the new sories, Mr. Frodsham has succeeded—by a more perfect method of compensation, a more correct adjustment in isochnonism, and an entirely new and peculiar construction of the train, by which more power is obtained without, increase of size—in producing timekeepers of wonderful and unrivalled accuracy. The great importance of the improved Watches is a perfect regularity of time, under every variety of climate, motion, and position. So perfect are the adjustments, that the most violent exercise—such as horseback riding, jumping, &c.—produces on them no sensible effect. They are therefore peculiarly adapted to railroad purposes.

The scientific French critic, Mons. Borsendorf, in his review of the Great London Exhibition of 1851, styles the contribution of Mr. Charles Frodsham as "bearing the stamp of peculiar merit, and as being the flower of the English school."

The British Government have awarded Messrs. Arnold and Charles Frodsham the sum of £3,170, for the excellence of the principle of their timekeepers.

One of Mr. Frodsham's correspondents writes as follows:

LONDON, April 26, 1852.

Sir: I have much pleasure in giving an account of the Gold Compensation Lever Watch, No. 3,325, you have made for me, and in which I expressly stipulated that it should maintain a uniform rate of going under every variety of motion and climate. This it has done in a most remarkable manner; its rate of going for the first six months was five seconds per month, and in the next six months was five seconds per mon

the end of 365 days it was found to be fast of Greenwich mean time one minute and fifteen seconds.
Though I was not led by any previous promise to expect such performance, yet I believe it is only the
usual character of your improved watches, which you
term your "new series."

I remain, sir, yours, respectfully,

The Mr. Charles Englishers. THOMAS BARTLETT To Mr. Charles Frodsham. The undersigned has received the following:

BOSTOR, October 5, 1853.

BOSTOR, October 5, 1853.

BOSTOR, October 5, 1853.

Markable performance of the watch I purchased o you, made by Charles Frodsham, No. 7,014. Its total variation for 17 months, by weekly observations, was but one minute and fifty-five seconds.

Yours, respectfully,

BILLINGS BRIGGS.

To Mr. Simon Willard. BOSTON, October 5: 1853

The Compensated Lever Watch I purchased of you, made by Charles Frodsham, of London, No. 7,300, has varied but thirty seconds from mean time in six months, by actual daily comparison with your regulator. Yours, do.,

Mr. Simon Willard. The undersigned is permitted to refer to the follow ing gentlemen, who, among many others, have prove the excellence of Frodsham's Watches as timekeep

Rnoch Train, Esq. Wm. Whiting, Esq. E. C. Bates, Esq. Geo. M. Thacher, Esq. E. F. Osborne, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio.

Eben. Lane, Esq., Ohio.

The subscriber would respectfully state that the above Watches are designed and executed by Mr Frodsham and himself, especially to meet the demands of the American public in the great essentia of perfect time, and that in this and in externa beauty they stand unrivalled.

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SIMON WILLARD,

Jan 5. No. 9 Congress street Restreet. mmediate attention. SIMON WILLARD, Jan. 5. No. 9 Congress street, Boston.

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CARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL, for the oure of Deafness, Pains, and the Discharge of Matter from the ears; also, all those disagreeable noises, like the tussing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c., &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attended with disease. Many persons, who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, and twenty years, and were obliged to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. Physicians and surgeons highly recommend its use.

well. Physicians and surgeons highly recommend its use.

MESSES EDITORS: Deafness is a disease which has hitherto been considered incurable, but I can inform the public that it is a mistaken size. I had been deaf for ten years, and concluded is I must remain so; but not many months since, I saw in your paper an advertise ment of "Scarpe's Oil," for deafness. As a last resort, I concluded to try it; and now. I am happy to say, I can hear as well as any one. Two of my friends have also used it. One was so deaf that he used an ear trumpet—now, he hears perfectly well without it; the other was very much troubled with noises in the cars and head, and he as ence fourd relief, and is well. One bottle cured me, which I thought getting well pretty cheap. Yours, &c.,

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Philadelphia, July 1.—Ledger.

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March 6—6t Druggist, Washington, D. C.

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March 3—10w

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Dr. E. P. Eastmass.

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March 29—cow

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March 29—2t

To Nathaniel A. Davis, and all other Agents of Alvan Howeve "Improvement on Horse Rake:"

THIS is to notify one and all of said agents to surrender their sgency, and make return of their doings to the subscriber, as soon as may be. And I hereby forbid all persons purchasing my right of any of said agents, as I shall ratify no contract made after this date, intending soon to dispose of my right in all Territory unsold. ALVAN HOVEY, Patentee. East Brookfield, Orange co., Vt., March 28, 1854. April 1—3t

CROCKER, MENUNE. & ROBINSON,
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More Home Testimony PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspesis, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully. JOHR R. CORY, Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.

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Yours, truly, Wm. HUGHES, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853

an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.
Yours, truly,
Dr. C. M. Jackson.

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WASHIN

A BROTHER'S RE

the backwoods girl a veritable gathering of dom, and folly, of the The soiries was given way; and my school turned from Newport tion, with a special was not to disappoint he Here was a dilem "I cannot go!' I thinking aloud in Au and does for such an a "Oh! n'imports!' West one of Put's; her armone! how to decline the plumage; when Mr. I ly came up, and laid

head.

"'This little girl,' around, 'is to make he no borrowed finery no I mistake her! We frock, child, and the cyou; and don't ape the No, no, Augusta! has saying, "Beauty un most?"." most?"?

"I felt my face kind tapped it lightly, as ha "That's right, Euli in those cheeks alway their praise!"

"Angusta was almo tinacity; but I would those which I could bo tory. We went at ten lons, this turning nigh oughly accomplished, brilliance of the gas.

"Dazzled and bewilthe crowd of glitter ar arm of Mr. Lemoyns. drew me into a half-sh man had found it beforeounter the searching."

encounter the searchin eyes, overarched by a p brow. 'He is a prino

brow. 'He is a prince first impression.

"'Ab, friend Ather us!' said Mr. Lemoy 'Can you tell me,' he "bright particular star gay assembly; and, i her eyes is dispensing "'If I mistake not, plied the gentleman, your companion with the wandering star!'

"'It is a happy challes thrown us togethe has thrown us togethe fied ease, that banishe finding myself tête à to have long wished to ward, Grace Conway! "Grace's guardian into that noble face. "Grace swept to m

"" So you have found Professor Atherton, sa like smile into her b Then she whispered, e to come, that you mis What followed, I could "Prof. Atherton Grace had requested, for he established him

the evening. I soon fo friend and classmate brother whom I learn for, long before I saw y listened for weeks to I his noble course; but insist upon leading me Ia vain I pleaded that never should dance; the conversable part of dragged me off, a most in listened for its lever will forgiv band of mine; che anging you to the sleeve don is one after his ow enough to craze forty what pleasure can a yo his long disquisitions? "I could have assurgirl had found a pleasu dom known in life; a doy forever," in listening santiments; but it wo of words. So I held nher to the ball-room, to tered to by baings who their only token of an moved among them lik world. She swayed the pleasure can it give myself. Yet she was in "It was so late as to fir. Lemoyne at last band placed me beside A Well, how did you enjeourse his first query. "Augusta took the a semble question to joy berself, forsooth! Mr. Lemoyne cau smile, as a street lamp upon my face, and obse judge, that was the on intertainment.

"Home or Au

swored, with some trep interminable wrangle a "Spoken like a sen